The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1872. NUMBER 60.

STOVES.

CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE

Cheapest to Buy, Best to Use, Easiest to Sell,

And never fail to give entire satisfaction.

Having a Full Stock of COOKING and HEATING

STOVES,

For the use of both Wood and Coal,

AND

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

TO THE WANTS OF THE

Western People,

We are prepared to fill orders promptly, at prices that will be satisfactory to the Trade. Our stock and assortment of STAMPED, JAPANNED, and FRENCH WARE, and TINNERS' STOCK, is one of the largest in the West, and we GUARANTEE OUR PRICES as low as the same class of goods can be purchased anywhere. New Price Lists now ready. Address

EXCELSIOR MFG. CO.,

612 & 614 Main-st.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

STOVES.

The AMERICAN SIX BURNER, the Acme of "King of Stoves," can be had at WM. A. W. WHEELER'S, 110 State-st.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN. CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 57.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods suitable for present demands.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

FLAGS!

BANNERS, BADGES,

UNIFORMS, &C.

GEO. F. FOSTER,

12 South Maret-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

FARRINGTON & SCHMAHL,

Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers, have removed to their new and spacious store,

4, 6 AND 8 LAKE-ST.,

Corner Michigan-av.

Dyhrenfurth Business College

has removed to Clement & Sayer's new marble-front block, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av., and is in session day and evening. Circulars to be had at the College office.

REMOVAL.

We have this day removed our Real Estate Office to 168 Washington-st. REA & COATES.

BRUSHES, &c.

HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES.

A splendid assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes.

Wholesale and Retail—Very Cheap.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO.,

197 East Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attention, Soldiers!

By Act of Congress June 8, 1872, provisions were made of which every soldier who served 90 days or more, and was honorably discharged, may obtain 160 acres of land. I am prepared to give all information, and to locate the lands, having a man in the West right on the ground.

BENJ. F. WOOD,

372 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between Job W. Angus and John Weston, builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on in future by Job W. Angus, who will discharge all liabilities of the late firm and receive all moneys or debts due the same. Dated Oct. 10, 1872.

(Signed) J. W. ANGUS.
JOHN D. WESTON.

Witness: JOSEPH ZAPP.

JOB PRINTING,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

$8.000.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—One of the best established Grocery stores in the city for sale. Stock and fix tures new, and of the very best quality and style. First-class trade. Owner wishes to leave the city for health. Cash only the only thing acceptable. Address B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED:

WANTED.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose business is larger than that of any other in the world, want three or four of the best men in the city to represent the Company here as Agents and Solicitors. Apply at the office of the Northwestern Department, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE

In a town of 5,000 inhabitants in Central Illinois. This is a rare opportunity for any one looking an investment in such branch of trade. Store first-class in every respect, and business good and increasing. Good reasons for selling. For particulars inquire of VOLMAN & KING or FRED. LEITH & CO., Chicago.

POLITICAL.

4th Ward.

A GRAND RALLY

OF THE

LIBERALS

WILL BE HELD

This, Thursday, Evening,

AT

Uhlich's Hotel,

State-st., corner Twenty-second-st.

Good Speakers will be in attendance.

CONFECTIONERY.

DYBALL,

THE POPULAR CONFECTIONER,

HAS OPENED HIS

SWEET LITTLE PALACE,

AT

278 W. MADISON-ST.,

Where may always be found every variety of PURE and CHOICE CONFECTIONS and CANDIES.

FURS.

Furs! Furs!

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters and FUR Manufacturers, at their New Store, No. 164 State-st., corner Monroe, have the largest stock of Ladies' Fine Furs ever offered in this city.

HATS.

BOYS' HATS!

A variety of New Styles received this day, by

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

513 and 515 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

$2,500

On hand, to loan on first-class Inside Property.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

82 E. Washington-st.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Home National Bank,
Cook County National Bank,
National Bank of Illinois,
Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co.,
Chicago City Railway. By

HAMMOND & WATSON,

Financial Agents, 54 Washington-st.

Commercial Paper Wanted,

By HAMMOND & WATSON,

Financial Agents, 54 Washington-st.

A. O. Slaughter,

BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

103 East Washington-st.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES,

For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,

CLOGSTON'S PATENT.

Estimates made on application to

HERRON, SMITH & MOORS,

76 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

MAPLEWOOD!

ADJOINING OLD CITY LIMITS.

Only Four Miles from Court House, accessible by Steam Cars.

COMMUTATION FARE.....6¾ CENTS.

Large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs. Trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well, supplying water in this vicinity, flowing at rate of 250 gallons to a barrel of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. Prices of lots, from $255 to $425. We can furnish printed abstracts of title to the above property.

WING & FARLIN,

No. 68 East Madison-st., corner of State-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE.

A two-story gothic frame house with brick basement, containing eleven rooms, five closets, and bath-room, all finished in first-class style. Also a two-story house 18x16 in rear of above, on lot 22x178 feet, east front, Evans-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., and Langley and Cottage Grove-avs.—all for $6,000; ⅓ cash, balance on easy terms.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
Room 4 Oriental Building,
122 LaSalle-st.

TIMBER LOT.

A splendid Timber Lot of 160 acres (estimated to cut 8,000 or 9,000 cords of wood), in Allegan County, Michigan, 23½ miles from Mack's Pier, midway between Saugatuck and South Haven, can be purchased on very favorable terms. Inquire of

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
Room 4 Oriental Building,
122 LaSalle-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

This is to certify that the copartnership heretofore existing between Jas. C. Murphy and John H. Winterburn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as formerly by Jas. C. Murphy, who is authorized to collect and settle all debts of the firm.

JAS. C. MURPHY.
JOHN H. WINTERBURN.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC.

Union Park Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M.—Regular convocation Thursday, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock p. m., at the Hall, 681 West Lake-st. Work on the R. A. Degree. Companions of other Chapters cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P.

CHAS. PERKINS, Sec'y.

MASONIC.

The Regular Conclave of Georges Chapter of Rose Croix, will be held at the hall corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st., this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

Insurance Co.,

LONDON.

Cash Resources,

$10,898,489.92.

Deposited in this country for security to American Policy-Holders,

$1,055,505.82.

The IMPERIAL pays a loss of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS with less friction than most Companies pay One Thousand.

Her Losses by the Great Fire were paid in CASH, upon presentation of proofs, WITHOUT DEDUCTING INTEREST or DISCOUNTS of any kind.

Prominent among her roll of honor, she paid FIELD, LEITER & CO., $40,000 Cash; J. V. FARWELL & CO., $40,000 Cash.

The Company confines itself to FIRE BUSINESS, having no complications with LIFE or MARINE Insurance; and insures Dwellings, Household Furniture, Stores, Rents, and all kinds of Merchandise in each division of the city and surrounding towns.

DAVIS & REQUA, AGENTS,

164 LaSalle-st.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 1,250,000
CASH ASSETS, - - - $2,250,000

This Company having paid

$1,500,000

Losses by the Great Fire, and showing the above splendid condition, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the insuring public.

O. W. BARRETT & CO.,

AGENTS,

No. 120 LaSalle-st.

Insurance Agency

OF

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

3 & 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

London Assurance Corporation,

LONDON, A. D. 1720.

Total Assets, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - $5,064,000

Manufacturers' Insurance Co.,

BOSTON, A. D. 1822.

Assets, - - - - - $1,485,519

Home Insurance Co.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Assets, - - - - - $871,453

Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - - - $314,000

Northwestern National Ins. Co.,

MILWAUKEE.

Assets, - - - - - $250,000

Organized - - - 1858.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cash Assets, - - - - $553,381.74

Policies issued on Dwellings, Stores and contents, and other desirable risks, at

FAIR RATES.

As we make our own rates on all classes of property, owners will consult their interests by applying to us before insuring elsewhere.

Dan. M. Bowmar,

AGENT,

150 LaSalle-st. basement of Otis Block.

POLITICAL.

Developments Concerning the Election Frauds in Philadelphia.

The Regular Republican State Ticket Elected in South Carolina.

A Democratic Congressman Elected in the Fourth District.

How the Liberal Cause Is Progressing in Wisconsin.

Letter from Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees.

LETTER FROM HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 16.—A letter received in this city to-day from Mr. Voorhees, dated at Terre Haute, Oct. 14, says that he does not regret his defeat for Congress, but is glad to be remitted to the practice of his profession, which is more congenial and lucrative. As to the cause of his defeat, Mr. Voorhees says he foreseen it when he said that the Democrats could not organize in the short time given them before the election, and that it was simply a stay-at-home vote in his party that beat him, and hurt the cause everywhere. Nobody thought there was a possibility of his defeat, and over-confidence led hundreds to stay away from the polls. He writes, as follows, in regard to the Liberal movement: "A word or two now about the movement, itself. It is right in its principles and objects—a movement destined to restore self-government to the people of the South, and to relieve them from thieves and pirates, to bring about general amnesty, peace, and reconciliation between the sections, to purify the departments of the Government, now infested by a plundering ring engaged in the civil service of the country. A movement, I say, contemplating such results as these, cannot fail to elicit my zealous and unfaltering support. The only mistake our friends made was in supposing that the prejudices of the masses of the Democratic party, of thirty-five years standing, against Mr. Greeley, could be entirely overcome in a brief canvass of sixty days. It takes more time than this to work such a change in the minds of honest, slow-thinking people. I thought so when I tried to prevent the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and now I know it was right. I have entire respect for this element in our party, and in time it will harmonize with the cause in which we are engaged; but it takes more time than was given in this movement.

Allow me to say a word on another point. Mr. Greeley has personally raised himself a thousand fold in my estimation. His course has been all that could be desired, and I believe he would, if elected, be perfectly true to the principles he has so grandly proclaimed in his unrivalled addresses to the public. I shall vote for him in November, not only unhesitatingly but with pleasure, as a man who has established his claims to my administration, notwithstanding my previous prejudice."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ELECTION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The great frauds in Philadelphia are daily coming to light in the form of exact information. The following document has appeared in print:

To the Reform Association of Philadelphia:

GENTS: In the official count of votes for Governor, in the Fifteenth Ward, it is represented that the vote for Governor was 1,597, as follows: For Hartranft, 4,490; for Buckalew, 2,893. The undersigned, Judges of Election, signed no such return or paper. The true vote for Governor was as follows, they having signed the same: For Hartranft, 4, 390; for Buckalew, 2,093; majority, 1,297. By exposing the above fraud, you will oblige friends of Reform in the Fifteenth Ward, and show how our return Election Judges alter the returns to suit their own partizan way of fixing up election returns. Respectfully yours,

JOHN PRITNER,
Judge of First Division.
JAMES NASH,
Judge of Second Division.
W. J. MURRAY,
Judge of Seventh Division.
ALFRED MURPHY,
Judge of Twenty-second Division.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Two hundred votes were counted more than were polled in each ward. In twenty-nine wards we have 5,800 fraudulent votes, but the Nineteenth Ward polled 1,500 fraudulent votes; Twentieth, 500; Tenth, 500; Fifth, 500; Fourth, sold out to Hartranft; Sixteenth, 500; Seventh, the same, etc. The fraudulent votes and false counts in Philadelphia amounted to 15,000.

LIBERAL RALLY AT CHARLESTON, ILL.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Oct. 16.—The meeting last evening in this city was large and enthusiastic. The Court House was crowded early in the evening, and Governor Bross spoke for two hours, and was frequently applauded. He was followed by Hon. D. W. Hanna, of Terre Haute, in a ringing speech.

The election in Indiana has convinced the few Bourbons in this vicinity of the utter hopelessness of their cause, and they have all determined to vote for Greeley. The Liberals and Democrats in this part of the State are not disposed to give up the contest by any means. They all have strong hopes that, with hard work the State may be carried for Korner and Greeley.

APPOINTMENTS OF LIBERAL SPEAKERS IN ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—Governor Palmer will address the people at Louisville, Clay County, Illinois, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 24; and at Fairfield, Illinois, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 25.

Senator Trumbull speaks at Cairo on next Saturday; at Marion, Williamson County, Illinois, on next Monday; at Belleville, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 23d, and at Carlinville, Thursday, Oct. 24.

The Liberal cause in Illinois is in a splendid condition, and our camp fires burn brighter every day.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE ELECTION

COLUMBIA, Oct. 16.—In the State elections today, for Governor, State officers, and five Congressmen, the only decided opposition offered by the Democrats was in the southern district, where Hon. B. F. Perry, ex-Provisional Governor under Johnson's administration, was nominated for Congress. It is thought that he is elected, defeating Wallace, the present representative. It is generally conceded that the Regular Republican State ticket, with Moses for Governor, is elected, defeating what is known as the Bolters' ticket, with Tomlinson as candidate for Governor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—Everything passed off quiet at the elections to-day. No conclusive returns are in, but the probabilities are that Moses and the regular Republican ticket are elected by a large majority.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Democrats and Liberals of the Seventh District to-day nominated John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence, for Congress, and Geo. Stevens, of Lowell, was nominated for the short Congressional term.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—The Democratic and Liberal Committee of this city to-day nominated W. W. Eaton for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of S. L. Strong, deceased.

The Republican Convention meets to-morrow, and General J. R. Hawley will probably be nominated.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—General Butler was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Massachusetts District, to-day. The Democrats and Liberals in the same district have nominated Charles P. Thompson for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Erastus Wells and W. H. Stone have been nominated as the Democratic candidates for Congress respectively in the Second and Third Missouri Districts.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF LIBERALS AND DEMOCRATS AT INDIANAPOLIS—THE RETURNS YET INCOMPLETE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held a magnificent meeting at the Academy of Music to-night. The house was crowded. Speeches were made by Governor Hendricks, the Hon. G. W. Julian, General Manson, Judge Gooding, and Dr. White, of New York. The enthusiasm was very great, and a determination evinced to go into the coming election with colors flying and presenting an unbroken front.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hendricks said: "I wish to refer to one fact. I have been for many years, conscientiously the politics of the State, but never experienced such bitter attacks as in the present campaign. For my public acts I ask no cover; but private affairs, for contemptible purposes, had been brought into question, without reference to the truth. But all their attacks added to the votes I received. There is a sentiment of fair play and justice in the minds of the people which induces them to defend a man when unjustly assailed. A little more effort would have elected both the Congressmen-at-Large and the whole State ticket. The vote of the Republicans in the election just closed was in favor of reform." He was gratified to express his obligations for their support, and also gratified to know that the Democrats stood side by side with Liberal Republicans in favor of reform and good government. He regretted that there is a single man in the Democratic party that received Grant money, and, in return for it, struck a blow against the law. "They will hereafter be rejected by the Democrats, and neglected by the Republicans, as unfit to be trusted. Indiana can be counted for Greeley and Brown if we work vigorously. There is not a single man in Indiana but knows that there is occasion for reform. It is said that the fight between the boys in blue and the boys in gray is still going on, but I dispute it in toto. The war ended seven years ago, and 1872 should be a year of jubilee, general rejoicing, and gladness. I ask the soldier to make his ballot mean just what his bullet meant,—not to make desolation, but that the legitimate authority of the country might be restored, and our Republic continue a united nation. Let the hatred which separates the North and South pass away, and we shall be brothers again as in days of old." Mr. Hendricks, in closing, said that the Grantites had expended all their money and could not get any more to import votes with, and, with proper organization and diligence on the part of Democrats and Liberal Republicans the State can be carried for Mr. Greeley by 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

The official returns of the State election are yet incomplete. The result will be but little different from the figures already published.

THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN WISCONSIN.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Oct. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The October elections have not, in the least, disturbed the equanimity of mind of the Wisconsin Liberals. Every man is "in line," and ready for the contest. The redemption of Indiana from the Executive control of the dominant party is, indeed, a great triumph for the Liberal cause. The irreproachable character, eminent abilities, and pure patriotism of T. A. Hendricks, the Governor elect of that State, assure that for the next four years, the Hoosier State will be vouchsafed good and honest government, so far as the Executive will be enabled to secure it. His election is, indeed, the first substantial victory which has been achieved in the Northwest over the Washington "Ring" and its nefarious schemes. This grand result has inspired the Liberal forces with courage and zeal. The result in Pennsylvania is a victory of the Grantites, of which they feel heartily ashamed, knowing the same to have been secured by the most infamous frauds ever concocted. The Liberals are not in the least dispirited over that result, while several in this vicinity who have heretofore acted with the Grantite declare that they will no longer sustain a party which has proven itself so utterly lacking in every element so essential to good government.

Allow us to assure our Liberal friends in other States that Wisconsin will do her whole duty in November. We have visited over 200 towns since the Baltimore Convention, and have found that there are from ten to thirty, and, in some instances, as many as 100 Republicans who will support Greeley; while the defection of Democratic voters is infinitesimal. The German Republicans claim 9,000 voters in this State, and give us the assurance that seven-eighths of this class of voters will cast their votes for the Liberal ticket. If this be so, the State will most assuredly be carried for the Reform ticket.

From various parts of the State, we receive the most encouraging news. The Grantites are relying upon the prestige of former successes, rather than excessive labor, to carry them through. In short, there is no enthusiasm for their ticket. The charges of corruption upon the reigning dynasty they know to be true, even if not admitted by them, and, as a consequence, the ticket drags heavily.

The Liberals will elect four of the eight Congressmen, and possibly one more. Mr. Mitchell will be re-elected from the Milwaukee District by at least 10,000 majority, while Eldridge will beat his competitor anywhere from 4,000 to 6,000 votes.

The Legislative ticket will be close in the State; but the chances are decidedly favorable to the Liberals. A gain of eleven Assemblymen will give us the control of the Lower Branch; and, of this number, the four Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Dodge, and Jefferson alone will furnish a gain of ten. A gain of six Senators will give us the control of the Higher Legislative Branch; and these, it is believed, can be secured.

All in all, the skies look bright in Wisconsin. Let no Liberal feel the slightest discouragement. Let us advance our whole line upon the enemy, and, with the watch-words of Reconciliation and Reform, victory will perch upon the banners borne by the Liberal army in the November contest.

B.

A DEBATABLE QUESTION.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.—The *Gazette* will contain an editorial to-morrow morning arguing that the recent amendment to the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania takes the election of State Treasurer out of the hands of the Legislature and remands it to the people, that at some time must be consumed in developing the details of the law bearing on the subject, the election will be remanded to the people at the general election next year. Under this view Hon. Bio Mackey, the present incumbent, will hold over. The question will no doubt excite animate discussion, it being one of considerable importance.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day, with prominent Democrats from all parts of Ohio to consult relative to the political situation. The meeting was strictly private. A very hopeful spirit was manifested, and it was agreed to prosecute the campaign with vigor. Among those present were Geo. N. Pendleton, Geo. W. McCook, Senator Thurman, and several members of Congress.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Liberal National Committee have issued an address reviewing the late elections, and urging voters to renewed vigor in the campaign.

A meeting of the German-American Reform Association last night indorsed the nomination of O'Brien for Mayor.

To-day, 29,035 persons were registered in this city, against 63,060 on the second day last year, and 9,346 in 1863. The total registering thus far is 96,512, against 91,816 the same period in 1871, and 92,669 in 1868.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—There was a small gathering at Dubuque, Oct. 15, to hear a Bourbon speech from LeGrand Byington. He failed to evoke any enthusiasm. "Prospects are daily increasing that Dubuque will give Greeley a handsome majority."

ELKHART, IND.—"The Liberal Republicans and Democrats all feel sure of a majority of at least 5,000 in Indiana, for Greeley."

HANE AND DUPAGE COUNTY, ILL.—A Democratic Convention for the district comprising the counties of Kane and DuPage will be held at St. Charles, Oct. 19, to nominate candidates for Senator and Representative in the Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAIRO, Oct. 16.—The *Cairo Bulletin*, the leading Democratic paper in Egypt, in a leader this morning, evidently favors the President's San Domingo and Mexican policies, and gives Charles Sumner and Carl Schurz no sympathy. The article creates not a little talk.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 16.—The name of J. B. Weaver, Republican candidate for Elector in the Sixth District of Iowa, has been withdrawn on account of ineligibility, and that of George W. Yocum substituted. General Weaver is Assessor of Internal Revenue, and holds an office of profit and trust under the Government, and therefore is not eligible.

BOERNE, Ia., Oct. 16.—The Central Committee of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts have urgently requested that Labor men ignore old parties in the coming Presidential election, as their cause has been ignored, and vote for neither candidate.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 16.—The Republican State Central Committee have issued a special circular urging all County Committees to perfect their organizations, and have resolved to prosecute the balance of the campaign vigorously. All localities that wish meetings should notify the State Committee at once.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The Liberal Republicans held a Convention to-day, and nominated a full county ticket made up mainly of selections from the Republican and Democratic County tickets. The following are the nominees: Presiding Justice of County Court, Charles Speck O'Connor, Democrat; Sheriff, P. C. Taylor, Democrat; County Collector, Charles A. Mouiz, Democrat; Circuit Judge, Chester H. Krum, Republican; County Marshal, Adolph Ehler, Liberal; Coroner, Dr. Wilcox, Liberal; Public Administrator, Henry Gamba, Republican; Circuit Attorney, W. Lnebe, Liberal; Assistant Attorney, L. B. Beach, Republican; School Superintendent, Geo. Murphy, Republican.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—The Republicans of this city, to-day, put up the following city ticket: Police Justice, David E. Harbaugh; Justice of the Peace, Albert Schen; Representatives, John Greusel, James Burns, H. D. Edwards. James Caples, John J. Speed.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The stock market in the main was irregular to-day and lower. Union Pacific suddenly became the feature during the morning, and advanced from 39½ to 40¾, on a large business. Erie advanced from 52¾ to 52¾, and late in the day declined to 50¾. This movement in Erie was in sympathy with London fluctuations, inspired, it is said, by Americans. In the afternoon Canton advanced from 97¼ to 101 on a moderate business. Pacific Mail ranged from 86¾ to 87¼, and Panama from 146¾ to 147¾, and both stocks were steady during the day, although very quiet. Western Union opened at 76¾, declined to 75¾, rallied to 77¾, and afterwards declined to 75¾, with the late afternoon dealings at 76 to 76¼. The balance of the market was generally heavy, and declined from ⅛ to 2¾ per cent, with considerable pressure to sell at intervals. The greatest decline was in Wabash, which fell off from 74¾ to 71¾. Business was generally less active than yesterday. Some of the large holders of stocks have been free sellers during the excitement and buoyancy of the past two days. The market at the final close was firmer, with a recovery of ¼ to ¾ per cent from the lowest point of the afternoon.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Treasury to-day was enabled to buy only $94,100 bonds at par in gold out of an offering of $860,000. Money steady, and ranged from 4 to 6 per cent on call. Prime business notes quoted at 9 to 12 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

advanced to 109 for 60 days, and 110¼ for sight, which formed an interesting feature in financial circles. This advance was made by a leading prime banking firm, and the other bankers followed suit. The actual business of the day was at about 108¾ for long sterling, and 110¾ for short sight. The advance in exchange was brought about by a scarcity of merchants' bills against the shipments of grain and other produce from Northern ports, and cotton from Southern ports, as well as the maturing of bankers' credits. Sight exchange is now at a point which admits of special shipments, and is also 1¼ per cent above sixty-day bills, an unusually wide difference. According to the present discount rate, the difference ought to be about 1 per cent, but bankers are indifferent about drawing sight bills freely pending a meeting of the Bank of England Directors, to-morrow. The prospect of shipping specie was much discussed among bankers to-day, but opinions differ widely.

GOLD

firmer and rather more active. The advance was due chiefly to the improvement in the foreign exchanges. Price ranged from 112¾ to 113¾.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 90@90¼.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was moderate. Large arrivals checked the demand. At the opening low grades were steady, medium grades heavy, and family extras firm but quiet. No. 2 and superfine in fair demand and firm. At the close the market was fairly active for family and good shipping. Other grades dull. Wheat quiet; holders ask higher prices and buyers hold back. The market closes lower. The demand is very light, and chiefly for spring. Winter in fair demand and firm.

PROVISIONS.

Pork better and more active for future delivery. Sales of 600 brls mess, seller October, at $14.60; 500 brls do, seller November, $14.60; and 1,000 brls mess for this month at $14.75. Cut meats fairly active and steady. Bacon scarce and wanted. Lard dull and heavy.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE M'WILLIAMS CASE IN JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The trial of Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, charged with complicity in the Jersey City Bank robbery, has been postponed until the 24th inst. The Chief was admitted to bail. Doyle had previously filed bonds.

BURNED TO DEATH.

During the absence of Mary McCormick from 218 Boerum street, Brooklyn, last evening, her child, three years old, obtained matches and set fire to the crib containing an infant, which was burned to death.

THE BAPTISTS.

At the meeting of the Long Island Baptist Association, yesterday, at Babylon, considerable discussion took place upon the question of close communion and on the recent action of the Rev. Mr. Pantecost in baptizing Miss Smiley, the Quakeress. The Association was about evenly divided on the subject.

THE MURDER OF FISK.

Augustus St. Clair, formerly a newspaper reporter, in a deposition before Judge Brady, yesterday, swore that at the time when Fisk was shot by Stokes, at the Grand Central Hotel, he saw a pistol in Fisk's hand. He also says that the fear of arrest prevented him from giving this information on the trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The new testimony, in behalf of Stokes, to the effect that Fisk had a pistol in his hand at the time the shooting took place, is not generally credited here.

MARINE.

Arrived—The steamship Kembe, from Gibraltar; the Cuba, from Liverpool; the Helvetia, from Havre.

Accident to a Sound Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The steamer Providence, of the Fall River line, while lying to to avoid a collision with a schooner, ran into a Government scow, in Hell Gate, at 6 o'clock last evening, on her way east. The scow was smashed to pieces, all the upper works of the steamer were carried away, and she became unmanageable and drifted upon the rocks. The greatest excitement prevailed among her 600 passengers, but fortunately nobody was injured. The stoning-ton came alongside and took off the greater number, and a few were returned to this city in tugs and small boats. The Providence was floated off at a late hour.

WASHINGTON.

Important Claim Before the Southern Claims Commission.

A Firm Policy to Be Adopted Toward Mexico.

Texan Border Disturbances Investigated by the Mexican Authorities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IMPORTANT CLAIM BEFORE THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—An important claim was partly heard to-day by the Southern Claims Commission. The claimant is Mrs. Anna M. Fitzhugh, of Fairfax County, Va. Her farm was occupied alternately by the Confederate and Federal forces, but she having a letter from General Winfield Scott, asking the army officers, as a personal favor to him, not to destroy her property, neither side did so. The husband of the claimant was General Wm. Fitzhugh, for many years a State Senator of Virginia, who, shortly before the war, liberated all of his slaves, and provided for their colonization in Liberia. Quite a number of witnesses were examined to prove the loyalty of Mrs. Fitzhugh, although she has the order given her by Colonel Green, then *Chief of the Quartermaster's Department*, who was also present during the hearing to-day, stating that the Government needed the wood on her farm, and intended to immediately cut it. The witnesses testified that on 2,000 acres of her farm fifty cords per acre were cut. The Government's price for standing timber at the time was $1 per cord. The claim is for $375,000, which is the largest in amount that has yet been filed before the Commission. The Commissioners intimated that they had a certain witness in rebuttal that they would examine, and, as the counsel for the claimant have not concluded their case, another hearing will be granted.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

In view of the fact that a considerable portion of the forthcoming message of the President will relate to Mexican affairs, and that the Administration propose a positive policy in that direction if the facts justify, it has made the headquarters of the Mexican Legation a resort of some importance here of late. The Brownsville Commission, appointed under an act of Congress last winter, to investigate the crimes of the lawlessness on the Rio Grande, have made their report to the State Department, and it is understood that it deals severely with the negligence of the Mexican Government to punish outrages in that quarter, or protect the lives and property of American citizens. But the Mexican Government does not propose to let this investigation into these disorders be a one-sided affair. It has also appointed a commission to take counter evidence as to the cause of these disturbances, with instructions to report as speedily as possible, and as all events before the assembling of the American Congress. The Mexicans charge the border difficulties to that condition of society on both sides where the law is not respected, and where the strong, irrespective of nationality, prey upon the weak in the same careless defiance. They propose to charge that so far as the report of the American Commissioners is concerned, and which is now in possession of our Government, that it is made simply in the interests of speculators, and that other considerations besides motives of public policy influenced the American Commissioners in making their statements so entirely one-sided. It is stated that Mexico also proposes to be firm in this matter, and, although relatively weak, will not submit to any exorbitant claims for damages, especially upon *ex parte* statements of facts. As a compromise, and with a view to placing the case fairly in the way of International treatment, the Mexican Government will agree to a special convention having power to make a treaty with regard to the country infested with the alleged outrages. Mr. Nelson, the Mexican Minister resident, is now on his way to this city, charged with the special mission of arranging this Convention. The legation here also claims that various misrepresentations have been made from time to time with regard to the harmonious workings of the Mexican American-Claim Commission, now in session here. Among other things it has been stated that the death of Franz Lieber, Esq., of this Commission, caused a dead lock. This is especially denied. The Mexican representatives state that there is no disagreement, nor is there any cause for any. The removal of Guzman, the Mexican umpire, has only the significance that he was recalled by his Government simply to present the good will of the American Government, and to settle all international difficulties amicably. The international difficulties of Mexico are so great that the Government there, above all things, desires harmony in its American diplomatic relations. It was announced by the Mexican Charge d' Affairs to-day that Jose Maria Iglesias, late Minister of Justice at the City of Mexico, and one of the most prominent and upright citizens of his country, had been appointed to succeed Guzman, so that, in future, everything is expected to go on smoothly in the Commission. According to the Convention under which this Commission came into existence, there can hardly be a possibility for disagreement over contested claims. In the case of the failure of the two Governments to agree upon one umpire, each is empowered to select its own umpire, and the cases upon which disagreements arise are settled by lot.

SCULPTURES.

Vinnie Ream has just finished a new work of sculpture, which has been sold to a Philadelphian for $4,000. The subject is Miriam, the Prophet, and sister of Aaron.

Telegraphic Brevities.

At the Base Ball Tournament in New York, yesterday, the Rockaways defeated the Mutuals, the score standing 7 to 8.

—On Tuesday last a railway train ran into the horse cars, near Paterson, N. J., injuring a lady and breaking the arm of James Freeman, of Chicago. The other passengers had a narrow escape.

—In a melee in Cairo, Ill., on Tuesday night, between a man named Baugh and his wife, Baugh was shot in the head. The wife was committed to jail. Baugh's injuries are not thought to be fatal.

—Yesterday afternoon, as Jas. W. Woods, a clerk in the Old Colony Railroad office in Boston, was passing from the Paymaster's room to the Treasurer's office on the same floor, and had a few yards distance, he was knocked down, and robbed of $4,000. The robber escaped.

—The jury in the case of the wife-murderer Chuck, of Indianapolis, have brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with the death penalty attached.

A Defaulting Bank Teller Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—John L. Martin, receiving teller of the Ortanville National Bank, was arrested at Bethlehem, to-day, charged with embezzling funds of the bank to the amount of $36,000. Martin has been a fugitive for nearly two weeks, and is said to have used the money speculating in stocks.

LABOR IN ENGLAND.

Prosperous Condition of the Workingmen.

The Increase of Wages and Diminution of Work in the Past Twenty-five Years.

What is Paid to Various Classes of Operatives.

The Cost of Living---How Surplus Earnings are Spent.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 30, 1872.

Having spent, on a visit to England, several weeks in the midst of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire where that county borders on Yorkshire, and having had good opportunities of knowing the present condition of the laboring classes there, your correspondent takes this mode of acquainting your readers with the result of his observations. The district above mentioned includes active and large industrial populations, where are produced cotton and woollen cloth, mats, iron, coal, and many other articles of general use. I had often heard of the "pauper labor of Europe," used as an argument against Free Trade, and I desired to ascertain the actual "down-trodden" condition of those "pauper laborers" with whom it has always been held by Protectionists to be inhuman and unwise to place the American workingman in competition.

Immediately on arrival in Manchester from Liverpool, I noticed the air of independence and

WELL-TO-DO APPEARANCE

of nearly every workingman I met,—not only of factory-operatives, but of laborers, teamsters, porters, etc. I inquired of old friends, who had lived in the district all their lives, and was assured that, owing to combinations and strikes amongst all classes of laborers, the workingmen had it all their own way, and that the mill-owners and other employers were, in a great measure, at their mercy. One gentleman pointed me to a gang of men mixing mortar for some brick-work for him, and said that, if he was to say a cross word or find any fault with the men, they would at once pick up their tools and leave, and he would be unable to fill their place. Being the guest of a very intelligent gentleman who lived near Ashton-under-Lyne, I ventured to

INTERVIEW HIM,

in American fashion, in order to ascertain how far my observations and impressions were correct. The following is the result:

Correspondent.—"I understand, Mr. B., that you have lived here for some time, and have been engaged in manufacturing?"

Manufacturer.—"Yes, I have been in business, spinning and weaving cotton, for twenty-eight years past, in the heart of the Ashton District, which is only six miles from Manchester."

NOW AND TWENTY YEARS AGO.

C.—"Will you state the condition of the mill-operatives at the present time, as compared with their condition twenty years ago."

M.—"The average earnings of the operatives now are something like 40 per cent more than they were twenty-five years ago, although they are working only 58 to 59 hours per week, as compared with 68 to 72 hours per week in former times,—females working only 10 hours per day, according to the 'Ten-Hours' Act.' This Ten-Hours' Law, or 'Factory Act,' was passed about thirty years ago, and reduced the hours of labor for women and children to 60 hours per week; previous to that time, all the operatives worked from 68 to 72 hours per week. Notwithstanding the recent reduction to 59 hours per week, the increase of wages has been 40 per cent, as before stated. Weavers, owing to improved machinery and better work, now tend three to four looms, where they formerly minded only two; and thus, though the rate of wages by the piece is the same, yet their average earnings are from 40 to 50 per cent more than formerly."

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE.

C.—"What are the causes of this great increase?"

M.—"One cause is the diminution of population, which the census-returns of 1871 show to be, in this district, something like 10 per cent less than in 1861. This has caused great scarcity of labor; and the consequence is, that the cotton-spinning and weaving machinery is seldom fully employed. The reduction of population has been caused by migration to other districts, and emigration to foreign countries,—particularly the United States. In this district alone, there is, to the latter country, an exodus of fifty per week, which is slightly in excess of the natural increase of the population."

WAGES OF FACTORY-OPERATIVES.

C.—"State the wages of self-actor minders, weavers, and other operatives."

M.—"The self-actors get from 21s to £2 per week,—I mean adult males. The average wages would be about 30s. 'Piecers,'—boys from 13 to 20, who assist the 'minders',—get from 10s 6d to 16s, or from $2.50 to $4 of your currency. These are often children or other relatives of the 'minders.' Weavers are generally young women, single and married, from 13 years upwards. Those under 13 are restricted by law to half-time. 'Half-timers,' from 8 to 13, boys and girls, earn from 2s 6d to 4s per week. They are compelled by law to attend the public free schools during the other half of the day. Weavers earn from 10s to 24s per week, for 'full time' work. Girls of 16 frequently earn 15s per week, or nearly $4 of your currency. The male 'card-room hands' earn about 21s per week,—this being comparatively unskilled labor. Female 'card-room hands' earn from 10s to 18s per week. 'Winders' and 'warpers,' who are always females, earn from 10s to 20s per week, according to ability and class of work. 'Sizers' or 'dressers,' who are always males, earn from 30s to £3 per week. 'Twisters,' 'drawers,' etc., males, about 25s per week."

C.—"What would an ordinary family earn,—say father, and two boys and two girls, half under and half over 13, leaving the mother at home, and allowing the young children only half-time?"

M.—"About £3 per week. I know many families earning £5 to £6 per week."

COST OF LIVING.

C.—"What will this money buy, in house-rent, fuel, meat, and clothing?"

M.—"House-rent runs from 1s 6d to 4s 6d per week. Those at 1s 6d are cottages of two rooms and pantry, all well built, of brick. Houses at 3s 6d and 4s 6d contain about six rooms. Some of them have a small flower-garden in front, with separate fences. These houses are well and handsomely built, and of superior character."

C.—"Who pays the rates, or taxes?"

M.—"The landlord,—including even the water-rate."

C.—"About fuel?"

M.—"About nine months ago, house-coals were 8s per ton of 2,240 pounds. Now, owing to advance of wages to the colliers, the price is double."

C.—"What do the operatives live on?"

M.—"The best food their money will procure. Flour is worth 2s 3d per dozen, or 2¼d per pound; best cuts of butchers' meat, 11d; potatoes, 1d per pound, or 5s per bushel; sugar, 4d to 5d; coffee, 1s 6d; tea, 2s 6d to 3s; vegetables and fruit, at a moderate price; apples, from 1d to 3d per pound (there is always an abundance of fruit and vegetables in the market); fresh butter, 15d per pound; milk, 3d per quart; cheese, from 8d to 10d per pound; bacon, 6d to 8d. One of our pennies equals two of your cents."

C.—"How is clothing?"

M.—"A good, respectable suit of black broadcloth is worth £4; tweeds and other woollens, from 2 to 3 guineas per suit; other clothing in proportion. A good pair of half boots, from the shop, is 12s 6d; women's shoes, considerably less."

WAGES OF OTHER WORKMEN.

C.—"What are the wages of bricklayers, colliers, &c.?"

M.—"Colliers can get £3 to £4 per week for working eight hours per day; but they drink a good deal of their time, and, consequently don't get so much. They could, if they worked steady. Bricklayers, £1 16s per week, for 51 hours. Carpenters and masons, 30s to 32s per week, for the same time."

WHAT IS DONE WITH SURPLUS EARNINGS.

C.—"What do the workmen do with their surplus, after paying rent, buying food and clothing?"

M.—"They take many holidays, and attend all 'wakes,' fairs, and festivals. They also absent themselves from work at other times, without permission from their employers. If they worked the regular hours, they would earn the wages above stated; but they waste their time and money in idleness and drink. The increase of drunkenness in Lancashire is 30 to 40 per cent above what it was a few years ago. To illustrate: At the recent 'wakes' at Ashton (32,000 inhabitants), there was received at one of the three railway stations about £500, during the three days, in excess of the receipts in former years. This was for excursion tickets to the sea-side and other places, taken chiefly by working people. The average expenditure per head for excursion, refreshments, and drink, amounts to about 10s, and the loss of time per day would be 5s more. These excursions, or 'outs,' are frequently taken. The machinists at Hibberts & Platt's, in Oldham, earn so much that they cannot consume their surplus in beer and ordinary liquors, and have begun to drink champagne on Saturday nights and Sundays, and hire cabs, or hacks, to take them from public-house to public-house. To such an extent is this done, on Saturday night, that a cab can scarcely be obtained by an outsider. These machinists work by the piece, and earn from £2 to £3 per week. Eight thousand persons are employed at the works. Iron-workers make heavy wages. Puddlers get £3 per week; roller men from £5 to £10. Some get more than this."

C.—"About hatters and others?"

M.—"I dont know about that branch of business, but I know that employers complain of scarcity and indifference of hands, and the men have always plenty of money to spend in drink. The following is a true story, and came direct from the party: A collier met his employer, at the sea-side, a few weeks ago, at a watering place called Blackpool, and asked him if he would have a bottle of wine. On the 'master' declining, the collier said, 'Ah! theawrt one o' theose proud chaps.' The employer, being unwilling to be considered proud, and wishing to see what the man would do, accepted the invitation. They went together to a hotel, and the collier called and paid for a bottle of champagne, which cost 10s 6d. At the very colliery where the man worked, the average 'output' of coal should be 1,500 tons per day, and at that time it was only 500 tons per day, owing to the colliers being so well paid that they would only work a few days a week. They do not now work above half-time, nor with the same energy as formerly."

CAUSES OF THE HIGH WAGES.

C.—"What are the causes of this great prosperity and high wages?"

M.—"In one direction, it is owing to a constant increase of demand for coal and iron, and a determination in the men, by strikes and combinations, to restrict the 'outturn,' and so keep up wages. Cotton-manufacture is at present unremunerative, owing to the high price of cotton, and the scarcity of labor from the causes before mentioned. 'Masters,' or manufacturers, find themselves with a vast amount of mills and machinery on hand, which they cannot keep fully at work. It is a peculiarity of this trade that, owing to the very expensive mills and machinery, owners, or lessees, cannot stop their mills without serious loss,—say £100 per year for every thousand spindles. This compels them to run their mills at a loss in preference to stopping entirely."

OPERATIVES NOT CONTENT.

C.—"I suppose the operatives are content with the advantages they now enjoy?"

M.—"No, they are now agitating for a further reduction of the hours of labor, and are determined to use their newly-acquired political power, by the extension of the franchise, as far as household-suffrage, to accomplish their object, which is limitation of labor to 54 hours per week, or an average of nine hours per day. Mills now close at noon on Saturdays, and work about 10½ hours on other days."

C.—"How long has this great prosperity and independence of the working classes continued?"

M.—"For three or four years; and, for the last twelve or eighteen months, they have had it their own way, and have succeeded in every demand made, whether for higher or shorter hours, in the iron, coal, and textile trades. They even affect to be anxious to know how their masters or employers vote, since the Ballot law; and one of them said, though jocularly—that if his master, or 'mester,' didna vote reet, he wouldna work for him.'"

C.—"Do you consider, from general appearances, that operatives engaged in all branches of business are in a prosperous condition?"

M.—"They never were so prosperous."

C.—"What is the prospect of its continuance?"

M.—"There are indications that the working classes have pushed their advantages too far, and that the capitalists will cease to extend their business. This course, combined with the natural increase of the population, will increase the supply of labor; but, at present, there is no encouragement for the capitalist. He has all the trouble and annoyance of scarce and uncertain labor for nothing."

TRADES-UNIONS.

C.—"How do they accomplish their object and keep up wages?"

M.—"Each class forms a Trades-Union, appoints committees, and makes levies to carry on strikes, and to support those out of work, who are willing to submit to temporary disadvantages for lighter labor and more wages in the future. They live from hand to mouth, seldom lay up anything or buy any real estate, and waste their time and money in drinking. They have delegates to their Labor-Leagues, and they suspend work on their instructions, totally regardless of the interests of their employers. Clerks, teamsters, railway-porters, etc., have their 'Unions' also."

C.—"You say they accumulate neither money nor property; how, then, are they supported when the works stop, or run very short time?"

M.—"Many fall back on the poor-rates; and, whenever trade is bad, there is a corresponding increase in this class of taxes, which are paid by property or real-estate owners, including, of course, the employers."

C.—"How is it on the Continent of Europe?"

M.—"The increase of wages there has been very great. They have strikes and combinations there as well as here."

The foregoing statements were corroborated by other parties in different walks of life. There is no mistake about it. The laborers of Europe are far from being the "paupers" they are represented in America.

The inference in favor of Free Trade is too obvious to require comment. It is gratifying to know that the American workman generally saves his surplus earnings, instead of squandering them as those bold Britons do. W. H. B.

A RECENT ADMINISTRATION VICTORY.

Why the Office of the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel Was Blown to Atoms.

The following is the article which was published in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*, and for which its office was destroyed:

"There has been more work for the Grand Jury of Wake under the beneficent acts of reconstruction than for that of any county in the State. For the smaller offences the Grand Jurors have not been slow to make presentments. A woman, for stealing a towel and pitcher, is in the Penitentiary serving an unexpired term of two years.

"The plans and schemes for plundering the State of $16,000,000 were all concocted and mostly executed in this city. Yet no presentment of the evil-doers has ever been made. When the Grand Jury did present the chief, General Littlefield, for bribing and corrupting the Legislature, Judge Watts adjourned the Court in less than five minutes after the presentment, and before the Solicitor could draw a bill. When we informed the foreman of the Grand Jury where he could find evidence that Littlefield had bribed General Laflin, a member of the Legislature, Judge Watts charged the Grand Jury that somebody had been tampering with them. Judge Watts we think indictable for having in his possession $5,000 of State bonds. Timothy Lee, the Sheriff, came wrongfully into possession of $10,000 in State bonds. The State was robbed of $173,000, and no man indicted for it.

Andrew Jackson Jones, it is true, was indicted and convicted. The sentence upon Jones for easing this State of $1,000,000 was twelve months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary—just half of the punishment upon the woman for stealing a pitcher and towel. When sentenced, we expressed the opinion that Jones would not be punished, nor has he been. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and that granted him a new trial. It is well for Jones that he did not, like Kirk and Holden, "exhaust the Judiciary." We mean no reflection upon the Supreme Judiciary, for we think it likely that Jones was entitled to a new trial.

"A set of blundering Solicitors to draw bills, and ignorant Circuit Judges, such as Watts, Cannon, and Henry, to pass upon them, and the chances are that a new trial would be granted three times out of five. We have not inquired into the political complexion of the Grand Jury. If it is the old Calvin Branch Grand Jury there is no chance to indict any Radical offender for robbing the State. James Harris, Parson Sinclair, and some of the Committee who located the Penitentiary on Deep River, can be indicted before any other than the Calvin Branch Grand Jury. Smith has sworn if he answered certain questions about the lease he would lay himself liable to criminal indictment. The State lost $2,000,000 by the lease. If money was paid to accomplish it the parties are indictable."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Election---Why It Went So.

The Pardon-Brokers' Governor---Bill Mann, Geary, and Forney.

Keystone Chips.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1872.

The Pennsylvania election has been accounted for in various ways, as to all it was a surprise, Grant men and Greeley men. This shows that not even the Grant men are up to the appreciation of their Pennsylvania constituency. Bill Mann, and Bill Leeds, and the other hand-Bills, can go Merton better all the time, and, I might add, if he were sufficiently lucid, even Zach. Chandler.

They bear to Tweed and the New York gang, in their political conspiracies, about the same proportion that Charley Bates, Noah Claypole, and the Dodger might have borne to the vaster operations of Mr. Sikes, Mr. Marks, and Mr. Fagin. They accomplished this majority of 20,000 in Philadelphia by the ordinary methods of extravagant registration and stuffing the surplus into the boxes as if voted, and by the extraordinary method, which is rapidly coming in fashion, of treating with the subordinate managers of the opposite party. By the latter device, old Tammany Hall at one time bade fair to endure forever. It was always open to treaty, smiled benignly upon every newspaper in New York, and, when extending liberal largess to them, said:

"Gentlemen, when you take this little fifty thousand from us, do not, we pray you, understand that it is to affect your political convictions. On the contrary, we wish you to support your own party on all National questions. Support also your candidates at general elections. Before man made us citizens, Great Nature made us men. We shall ask you to help us in the city, and occasionally in the State; but never cease to be Republicans, for every man is entitled to his conscience, his wote [Mr. Tweed always pronounced it with a w], and the reward of his honest toil."

Leaving Mr. Tweed's presence with the reward of his honest toil, the stipendiary aforesaid said to his wife, that night, when the children were asleep, and the gas was about to be turned off in the parental bedchamber:

"My dear, this is a happy land in which we live. None dare molest nor make us afraid. We support the City Government because it is generous and comprehensive, and, *particularly*, my dear, because it respects our loyal obligations to our party in general."

The good man then counts his money, thinks the occasion auspicious for a little family devotion, and drops asleep ciphering up the relative advantages for investment of "Governments" and city lots.

THE PURCHASE OF THE INNOCENTS.

In this way, the smaller jobbers of the Democratic party—I do not mean any person in responsible management, but the ward-chaps, and those who run for the Legislature and expect no higher—were brought in by the Leeds and Mann Ring. This was the argument:

"Sam, or Ike, you might as well make your little pile this time. Elect Buckalew and you get a Aristocrat. Why, there ain't no Democratic behavior in him? He wouldn't pardon his brother-in-law. He's cold and selfish, and one of those danged *respectable* fellows. He's been in the United States Senate, and has got the Pres'ency on the brain. He wants to be Pres'ent of the Unite States. *That* ain't your style nor mine!"

"Ain't there a good deal of this talk for a business-matter?" say Sam and Ike, with their palms itching.

"Yes, boys, I mean to be frank with you," answers the envoy of the great party which fought the war and presented the bull-pups. "I am coming to it."

"Come, slammed quick!"

"The real question here with us is the Pardon question. Here's Bill Mann and our party just at the mercy of the Guv'nor. S'posin now you elect Buckalew, and after a while you take one drink too many, and find yourself in Moyamensin or Cherry Hill [prisons]. Your friends come to us and say—Get Ike or Sammy out o' this!"

At this point, there is beaming interest amongst the auditors, and no interruptions.

The envoy looks into their eyes, and drops his voice:

"Boys," he says, "you know we've got five thousand majority in this city, *and the registration*. You can't beat us. And it would be awkward if either of you ever *had* done anything."

(Pause of the slight, breath-catching sort, not intended, but not without effect.)

"You say, Get us out of this. Well, we say back: Boys, we want to help you; in *this* office, we treat all Parties alike. But the Judge is ag'in us, and the Guv'nor is ag'in us, and he's a cold, respectable, selfish chap, with high head full of the Pres'ncy. Now, if you'd a-voted for Johnny Hartranft, who always remembers his friends, and ain't got none of this respectability and stuff about him, and, Sam, is a better Democrat as to Heart than Buckalew,—we could 'a fixed it. By George! boys, it's Heart that you want, partickler in a Guv'nor. The Guv'nor of the great State of Pennsylvania ain't got no business with his head full of the Pres'ncy. Let Grant or Greeley be elected, *we* don't care on the office row which of 'em; and mind, I tell you, we'll warm Mr. Grant if he beats Johnny Hartranft. But Bill Mann is the best District Attorney we ever had, and he'll always git a friend a pardon if the Judge and the Guv'nor ain't ag'in him. He's got Heart, he has!"

"Now stop your chining," say Ike and Sam, "and come round to the Pewter Pig, between Wine and Gallowhill streets, and we'll talk bus'ness!"

PARDON THE BOON OF PURCHASE.

The prize of the election in the City of Philadelphia was the pardon-granting power. It was the issue as to whether the State should have a just and inflexible Magistrate, who would not hearken to the appeal of a District Attorney, even though countersigned by a Judge, to pardon the malefactor they had themselves prosecuted and sentenced; or whether a Governor and Judge should be made, partners and creations of this same District Attorney, to make jail-deliveries when it became his interest. The greatest office for a dishonest man to hold in all America to-day is the District Attorneyship of Philadelphia, because Philadelphia has a larger criminal class than any other American city, and the negotiation of pardons through his office involves perquisites and bribes of unparalleled magnitude. "Skin for skin," say the Scriptures, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; and all that a man hath, that will he give for his life." Yea! and for his liberty. A wicked man's instincts need liberty the most. Men are so wicked that they have not a wife, or a parent, or some one to sell all that he hath and give them deliverance. In no part of the world is

PARDONING MADE A COMMERCE,

as in Pennsylvania. It is a style of corruption especially fitted to a State where public feeling runs in no broad, reliable channels, but paddles out, and dries up, and keeps up a cackle without congruity, like old hens on the roost when the rooster be not on police. The little newspapers there merely pick at people, and give over, about the time there is good cause, to pick at somebody else; so that opinion is never prepared for any sturdy pull and long conviction can no more get headway than a strain of eloquence in a time of general whooping-cough. Hence, pardons are snatched between the public cackles, and the criminal often comes out of jail without publication,—the newspapers meantime picking at some other poor strutter of the hour.

THE SLEEPING SENTINEL.

When the Great Angel comes to judge the world, and the average Philadelphia editor appears, there will be no more phenomenon in Heaven than if a small boy had been brought into police-court for wiping his nose on the silk skirt of one of the Muses. The Angel will look at this editor with a sort of every-day commiseration, not wholly unmixed with disgust. He will say:

"I do not know any sentence small enough for you, and yet the character of this Assize demands the highest punishment known to the law. I think I will sentence you to have Brains. Take Brains and return to your vocation. Follow it as meanly as you have done hitherto, and be compelled to estimate youself. Depart,—or, rather, shoo!"

I am afraid that even the Omnipotent Angel could not put brains in this class of individual. If he could, the brains would go one way and the editor that, so the moral effect of the sentence would be lost.

THE STATE NO BETTER OFF.

In our National disappointment over this election, we have yet a missionary pity which bids us try again. We pity the State of Pennsylvania, whose ruler is now the District Attorney of Philadelphia, and whose ample and beautiful territory is at the mercy of the criminal classes there. We pity and sympathise with the sturdy people of the State, that pardons are henceforward to be the purchase of robbers, and paid for by increased robbery, which, in its turn, will demand more plunder to buy the good offices of the city authorities. We pity, that great State, with its boundaries at once on the Ohio, the lakes, and tide-water, that it has deserved this prophecy at the hands of any stranger.

"Hartranft," said Major Bundy, editor of the New York *Mail*, "will carry Pennsylvania. He could not, under the circumstances, be elected anywhere else. But he can carry Pennsylvania."

He did. The east of the State was in a comatose condition from the protracted use of fried oysters, and voted for Hartranft because, not having eaten the shells, they had not limed their intellects. The interior voted for him because he was supposed to be another man with the same suffix to his name,—all the names sounding alike after dinner there,—and because Jerry Black had just given a character to Creswell in the Chorpenning case, which was interpreted to mean a character to the whole State ticket. The west went for him because the oil-corner they formed a year ago, in that section, was so heinous a conspiracy that the only way to have it forgotten was to do the more atrocious thing of electing Hartranft. A generation of Suet, who shall deliver ye from the frying-pan to come? Be off with your District Attorney, who has you in custody for three years to come, and be ye all pardoned in time, for we shall have the next Congress, and mean to punish you with a heavy duty on domestic sausage and all cheese which smells above so many pounds to the square inch.

THE PARDON-BROKING GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

The criminal administration of Pennsylvania will be quite complete when Mrs. Lucy Cobb is called to Harrisburg to add grace and infatuation to the Governor's duty. This lady was the very capable and accommodating pardon-broker of Johnson's Administration. She had a beautiful eye, and wore the smallest number four shoe, and was possessed of but one bad habit. She used chewing-gum. This chewing-gum will greatly add to her accomplishments at Harrisburg, and it will put everybody at home as if they were at dinner. The detective police officers, Messrs. Smith and Lamon, have just been added to the Legislature by the right loyal City of Philadelphia. The Judge, Thompson, who has given dignity and character to the Bench for more than twelve years, goes down to make the way easy for the pardon-brokers' dynasty. In place of a pure and experienced man, like Senator Buckalew, a lean, lymph, dull-eyed shire-butcher goes into the Executive Chair. And master of all is Bill Mann and the Criminal Ring of Philadelphia. This Mann has been in office almost continuously since 1856. When first elected, he had a contest, and bought off his opponent. After several terms of unexampled corruption, wherein criminals were compounded with, and peace and good order given to the winds, the better people and journals bolted his nomination, and he withdrew, only to return after a single term of retirement, master of the city again. He is now master of the State, and what offences he does not care to compound with as District Attorney, pass up to the Governor for the broad seal of pardon. In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of March 13, 1868, I sketched this person, Mann. He was then in temporary disgrace; he is now the only legitimate Boss Tweed in the country, and, while Tweed stole only from taxpayers, Mann's sources of support have always been charged to be the criminal classes. He is a man of some force of natural rowdyism, great extravagance, and he appears to have struck hands with Cameron, and ruled his old chum, Governor Curtin, out of the Ring. Grant's Postmaster, at Philadelphia, a man of better stamp, has just been elected County Clerk on the city ticket. Cameron will return to the Senate by natural ascendency over the City Ring, and live out his sordid and picayune days like a moth in the brightness of power.

I asked a gentleman what persons had been most efficacious in defending this galaxy of folks before the more provincial and verdant people of the Commonwealth.

"Well," said he, "two pious men,—James Pollock, Director of the Mint, and George H. Stuart, founder of the Christian Association! They have issued the certificates of character, and strewn the palms before the feet of Barabbas and his band."

GEARY AND FORNEY.

John W. Geary will leave his office generally despised. He was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl,—solid, gaseous, nor liquid. He tinkered with Labor Reformers, and was the High Mogul of Union Leagues. He tried to split differences in thievery, and cast up penalties between different forms of felony. Nature made him for a faithful Sergeant in the Regular Army, who needed some watching, at twenty dollars a month. He was big, country-looking, and he wore white cotton gloves, one size too big, at receptions. These qualifications failed, because there was not enough natural man to eke them out. He pardoned Yerkes & Co., on the eve of election, to get a document which implicated his crew, and some say himself, in the Evans peculation; and we discharge him from honorable mention. It appears, by all the facts, that the most honorable man in the Hartranft and Geary Criminal Co-operation Society, was the said Yerkes, and he had been sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary, though all the while said to have been retained as a member in good standing in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Imagine Mr. Ketcham in jail keeping his seat in the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. John W. Forney has played the part in this campaign of a weak spirit, "letting I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat i' the adage." His course of action should have been decided at the time Mr. Sumner broke with the Cameron-Grant party, when Forney cried, "Halt!" And even his weak order then had the tone of command in it, and made for an instant panic in the ranks. He might have cried, "About face! March!" at that time, and kept his party respectable; or he might have plunged boldly in, created a great paper and a State spirit, and rendered Grant's nomination impossible. They repurchased his pliant and ductile will for the petty office at the receipt of customs, which, in the Scriptures, was always given to a person by the name of Mordecai. Mordecai Forney sat in the receipt of customs, and was pelted with the eggs of criticism,—eggs which did not always burst fair nor shed the most grateful perfume. His office became a pillory and unmanned him. He descended from it, and attempted a sort of half-way fight between Grant and Hartranft, cutting the former from his base, and the latter from his hypotheneuse. Had that sort of fight won, it would have been all the proportions of a campaign wasted on carrying a hen-house. To have succeeded in it, and planted the flag on the hen-house, with the White House yet to carry, would have been merely to gain a small elevation and be unintrenched in the face of the fire of the cidatel. But Forney was a Pennsylvanian, and could strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

He is just now getting much prophecy of exceeding misfortune from gutter-snipe papers like the *Evening Bulletin*. To such goslings of grace and knowledge, he is still a tower and a light. He has lost nothing. His paper is a better property than ever, and he a better man, for the half-fight he made. Let him proceed on the same line, make things lively for sin and wickedness in Pennsylvania, and he will die not without record and remembered good influence. GATH.

Joaquin Miller's Drive.

From the New York Sun, Oct. 12.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, is stopping at the Astor House. On Thursday, he and Colonel Tennie C. Claflin, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, and Colonel James Thomas were driven in a stylish four-in-hand to Central Park. The poet was elegantly attired in a plain suit of black, and wore a costly Panama hat, his long, light-colored hair hanging down on his shoulders. He carried a delicate cane, and ever and anon stooped over in a thoughtful mood, and rested his chin on his clasped hands. Colonel Claflin, who wore a handsomely-trimmed dark alpaca dress, a lilac necktie, and an English riding hat, sat bolt upright in her seat beside the poet, and chatted pleasantly with him, her large, beautiful eyes beaming full upon him. Mrs. Woodhull, who was dressed in somewhat the same style as her sister, the Colonel, sat beside Colonel Thomas, with whom she kept up a very lively conversation.

As the turnout sped over the splendid drives, the morning visitors to the Park hastened to catch a glimpse of it. Joaquin seemed annoyed, and he blushed to the roots of the hair. He frequently turned to the fair Colonel by his side, and said he failed to understand the rabid curiosity of New Yorkers. As they passed the statuary the blue eyes of the poet lighted up with a peculiar lustre, his poetic fever returned, and he spoke in rapturous tones of the poets of old. Mrs. Woodhull was inclined to talk politics, but the warlike Colonel of New York's colored regiment seemed spell bound with the poet's talk.

At last they reached Stetson's, and partook of breakfast. Many flocked to the dining room to see the yellow-haired poet, whose married life has been discussed over the entire globe, and the woman brokers of Wall street. After finishing their repast and spending some time in conversation, the party returned to their coach, and were driven through the Park to the Fifth avenue entrance, and thence down town, the fair Colonel and Mrs. Woodhull going at once to their brokerage office, 48 Broad street, and the poet and Colonel Thomas to their hotel. On their way down town they were the observed of all observers, and the poet drew a sigh of relief when once more in his room in the Astor House.

THE BARONESS VON RHADEN.

Why Mme. Pauline Lucca Left Berlin for America—Breaking a Contract with the Royal Theatre and Forfeiting the Position of Court Singer—The Prima Donna in Her Own Defence—Comments of the Berlin Press.

Berlin (Sept. 13) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

As the renowned German prima donna is now in your city, the following information cannot but be acceptable to your readers. It relates to her departure from Germany without having obtained leave of absence from the management of the Berlin Royal Opera House—a matter which is seriously agitating the minds of the public here at the present time, and which also forms the theme of animated discussion in the newspaper press of the German capital.

Several years ago Mme. Pauline Lucca entered into an engagement with Herr Von Huelsen, the General Superintendent of the Royal theatres in this city. By the terms of this contract, the prima donna was constituted a life member of the Royal Opera Troupe at a salary of 8,000 thalers per annum. The contract also provided that she was to receive a pension of 2,500 thalers a year so soon as her voice should be gone. In engaging Mme. Lucca on these terms, the shrewd manager no doubt closed a very advantageous bargain, for the stipulated salary is a very small one when compared with those generally paid in Europe to first-class artists, and when taking into account the superior talents and accomplishments of Mme. Lucca. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the Emperor William honored her with frequent costly presents, and that the provisions of her contract with Mr. Von Huelsen were such as to allow of her accepting "star" engagements in Russia and England during three months of the year.

Your readers probably are aware that Mme. Lucca several years ago was appointed by a royal decree the Prussian *Kammersangerin* (court singer), the highest honor which can be conferred upon any artist, and in which honor, until recently, she shared with Messrs. Niemann and Wachtel, and with Mme. Mallinger. Some difficulty, however, arose between the rival cantatrices. The nature of this "unpleasantness" was trifling, and Lucca came out of the difficulty victoriously, owing to her influence with the Emperor and Empress, while Mme Mallinger fell into disgrace at court. It is only proper to add that there are many people here who consider Mme. Lucca to have been clearly in the wrong, and who assert that Mme. Mallinger was most unfairly dealt with by their Imperial Highnesses.

The duty imposed on Mme. Lucca by her appointment as court singer was to sing in all royal court concerts. The position of *Kammersangerin* is agreeable and pleasant. Mme. Lucca had installed herself firmly in the favor of both the Emperor and Empress. The latter especially was most affectionate and kind to the fair artist. She was never allowed to miss any of the *soirees* given by their Imperial Highnesses.

Mme. Lucca is bound to spend three months every year in the British capital, with the obligation of appearing in opera thirty times. For this engagement she receives 30,000 thalers a season—that is to say, a total of 120,000 thalers. The Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg, paid Mme. Lucca for her last three weeks' "star" engagement in that city the sum of 10,000 roubles.

Her engagement with Mr. Gye has two years to run. She did spend three months this year in the British capital, but, instead of returning to Berlin at the expiration of that time, she closed a contract with Mr. Maretzek to go to America, and then endeavored to have her engagement with Mr. Von Huelsen cancelled. Failing in her efforts to accomplish this end, she went to Ischl, in Austria, and after spending several weeks at that fashionable summer resort the independent prima donna went to England and took passage for New York.

Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the Berlin press and public should be much excited over the conduct of Mme. Lucca, which, to say the least, seems extraordinary. The Berlin *Gerichtszeitung*, speaking of her unceremonious departure, says:

"Before embarking for the United States, Mme. Lucca has proved to her 'dear Berliners' that she could not find it in her heart to leave a community with whom she has been a great favorite for years, without bidding her friends a fond adieu. For Mme. Lucca will not return to the German capital. Her effort to cancel her contract with the management of the Berlin Royal Opera House has proved unavailing, and the resolute prima donna has taken the questionable liberty of going to the United States, in spite of the refusal of Herr Von Huelsen, the general superintendent of the royal theatres in our city, to grant her leave of absence for the purpose of fulfilling her American 'star' engagement."

On the eve of her departure for New York, Mme. Lucca addressed the following letter to the editor of the Berlin *Fremdenblatt*. She writes from Liverpool under date of Aug. 31:

"When you receive these lines I shall be on the ocean. But I cannot leave a city which has so much become my home that I have almost entirely forgotten the place of my birth, without giving my reasons for my departure, and bidding good-by to a public which has always lavished upon me every kindness and attention that love and affection could bestow. I cannot bear to think that my friends should be really under the impression that I leave Berlin for the sake of money. Any one who looks back upon my past career dispassionately and without prejudice will admit that if I were moved by considerations of profit in my actions, if I were influenced by love of gain, it would not have taken ten long years to develop that fact. I assure you in the most emphatic manner that all the treasures of the Indies could not alone have induced me to leave a city to which I am firmly bound by the ties of love and affection. But I cannot run the risk of again exposing myself to insults similar in their character to those which were heaped upon me last winter by a certain clique. I cannot possibly do so without sullying my name, and you will easily understand that I am unwilling to do so after I have striven hard to maintain the good reputation which I enjoy at the present time. I have no objection to be put side by side with any one, and will gladly enter upon a contest by making use of all lawful means with which nature has endowed me; but I will never have recourse to intrigues and insults; for against such means of warfare I am without weapons of defence. [These remarks probably refer to the little unpleasantness, above, which occurred last winter between Mesdames Lucca and Mallinger.] I cannot find that I am guilty of having committed any wrong action toward the public. I have done all in my power to induce the management of the Opera House to cancel my contract, but my efforts to this end have been futile.

"Affairs have thus assumed a very sad turn for me, Berlin being forbidden ground to me in the future. Still, I am determined to remain firm in my resolution. My honor as an artist has been too deeply wounded, and the clique which represents my enemies is so little choice in the means of warfare, that I should not for the world again lay myself open to the same insults, against which no human being can protect me. I now request you, Mr. Editor, that you will be pleased to convey to my dear Berliners the assurance of my deep and heartfelt gratitude for all the love and kindness which they have shown me, and to bid them a fond good-by in my name. The Berlin public and I will never be able to forget one another. In this connection I still avail myself of the present opportunity to remind them of my favorite song:

"'Es war so schon
Und musste doch vergeh'n.'

"I am, sir, yours very respectfully,
"PAULINE LUCCA."

Some of the Berlin journals comment in very severe language upon the above affectionate farewell. The *Staatsburgerzeitung*, for instance, says:

"The Berlin public know best themselves what to think of this letter. But we still consider it due our readers to state what we have from very good authority, viz., that Mme. Lucca, a few days previous to her departure, made use of the following language: '*I shall go to America, even if they all stand on their heads!*'"

The Berlin *Tagblatt* speaks in still severer terms of the course pursued by the Baroness von Rhaden. Under date of the 6th inst., it publishes the following:

"The insults to Mme. Lucca during last winter, to which the prima donna takes the trouble of calling attention in her letter, were of a very trifling and insignificant nature. Moreover, they were discountenanced by the community in the most decided and unmistakable manner, and in terms highly flattering to the songstress. We therefore incline to the opinion that none but a person possessed of a very resentful temper would think of parading those old grievances as just ground for breaking a contract. It will be still fresh in the minds of our readers that the insults of which Mme. Lucca complains consisted in a trifling opposition—which possibly had no existence at all except in the imagination of the fair prima donna—said to have been offered to her on the occasion of her appearance as *Cherubino* in the 'Nozze di Figaro.' The behavior of Mme. Lucca toward the public at that time was of so improper a character that the good people of Berlin had far better cause to 'be angry' with the self-willed songstress than *vice versa*. So far as Mme. Lucca's assertion is concerned, viz.: that she does not go to America for the sake of money, we cannot but doubt the truth of her remarks in this respect. Still, we do not blame her for leaving Berlin for this reason. It is evident that by doing so she makes a very good bargain. Upon her return from her transatlantic "star" engagement, she will be in possession of a cash capital of about 170,000 thalers. The yearly interest on this sum alone will be more than four times the amount of the pension guaranteed her by the management of the Royal Opera House of Berlin."

Now that Mme. Lucca has thrown up her engagement, having taken her departure from the German capital without leave of absence, and against the wishes of Mr. Von Huelsen, she will be, of course, no longer entitled to this pension.

The *Berliner Borsenzeitung*, an influential and usually well-informed journal, even goes so far as to make still more cutting remarks upon the subject of Mme. Lucca's departure. It says:

"Mme. Lucca has started on her journey to New York without asking the consent of her husband, the Baron von Rhaden, nay, without informing him of her intended departure."

The *Borsenzeitung* further informs the public that this course of action, and other proceedings on the part of the little *prima donna*—which the just mentioned journal promises to lay before its readers ere long—have induced the Baron von Rhaden to institute legal proceedings against his wife for a divorce. In justice to Mme. Lucca, however, it is proper—so far as this action on the part of Baron von Rhaden is concerned—to remind your readers of the old Latin saying: *Audi alteram partem*. The Baron, it is asserted on good authority, is no longer the examplary husband he was during the first three or four years of his marriage to Mme. Lucca. Indeed, the fact has frequently been mentioned by the newspapers that Baron von Rhaden is an inveterate gambler, and that he has squandered many thousands of dollars of the earnings of his wife. He is reported to have given a good deal of trouble to the little *prima donna* of late years, by keeping very late hours, and conducting himself generally in a manner unbecoming to one in his high station in life. Some of the Berlin papers, a few months ago, in commenting on the fact that Baron von Rhaden would probably not accompany his wife on her trip to the United States, mentioned that Mme. Lucca, in order to protect herself and her young child from want in the future, would probably have to bring suit for a divorce against the Baron, her husband. The sale of her jewels in London, in May last, it was said, was due to the fear on the part of Mme. Lucca that she might become the victim of another Marguerite Dixblane. I have reason to believe that such was not the case, and that the sale was owing to some domestic difficulties. It will appear as a significant fact that, on her American tour, the prima donna is not accompanied by the Baron von Rhaden, but merely by her parents. She has also taken along her only child, a little girl nearly 2 years old.

The *Borsenzeitung* still calls attention to the fact that the 15th of September will be the day on which Mme. Lucca, in accordance with the terms of her contract, will have to return to Berlin from Ischl, and informs its readers that, Mme. Lucca not making her appearance at the office of the Royal Opera House on the 15th of the current month, Berlin's favorite prima donna will be dismissed from her position as *Kammersangerin* and member of the Royal Opera troupe, and that her name will be placarded on the posters of the royal theatres all over the city, with the announcement that Mme. Pauline Lucca, the royal Court singer, has broken her engagement with Mr. Von Huelsen. The *Borsenzeitung* further says, that, in consequence of the unpardonable course which Mme. Lucca has pursued, the doors of all the prominent opera houses in Germany will be closed to her in the future.

Well, it is to be hoped that the Berlin papers will in time get over their sorrow at the loss of their pet artist, and take consolation from the old saying: "There are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught." Still, it is only true to say that the regret at Mme. Lucca's absence from the Imperial city of Germany is shared alike by Court and community, for she was really a great favorite with the Berlin public, from the highest ranks to the lowest. Under the above circumstances, however, it is, of course, not to be expected that Mme. Lucca will return to Berlin at the expiration of her contract with Mr. Maretzek. Her American engagement, I understand, will last until the latter part of May, 1873. She will then, no doubt, return to London to fulfil her advantageous engagements at Covent Garden, for Mme. Lucca, as before stated, is under articles with Mr. Gye for two more seasons.

THE RECENT RAILWAY HORROR.

Particulars of the Accident on the Elizabethtown & Paducah Road.

From the Paducah Kentuckian, Oct. 12.

One of the most shocking accidents it has fallen to our lot to record occurred on the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, Thursday night, at the lofty trestle just beyond Lawton's Bluff, and about eight miles from the city. The train was due here at 8:40, but was somewhat behind time, bringing it on the trestle-work at about 9:45. The speed of the train, according to testimony, was at the rate of sixteen to twenty miles per hour.

The rear car, which contained some fifteen or twenty passengers, among them a number of ladies and two small children, ran off the track about 150 yards the other side of the trestle, and ran along the ties until it reached the middle of the trestle, when, the coupling breaking, the car turned over, and was precipitated a distance of about forty feet. The coupling of one of the other cars was broken, but they all went safely off the trestle on to the embankment. The car turned completely over, striking on its top, and the immense weight of the timbers of which it was built, and the trucks, nearly pulverized it,—it was reduced to an actual pile of splinters, and the most wonderful thing in the world is that any human being could have gone down with it and ever emerged from the ruins alive.

The engine was immediately stopped, and all who were able immediately set to work to rescue those who were beneath the ruins. The scene as represented to us was of the most heartrending character. The screams of the women and the groans of the wounded were enough to make the stoutest hearts quail. The working force was small, but they worked with a will and a determination while the engineer brought the remainder of the train to the city for surgeons and citizens. The call was promptly responded to by Drs. D. D. and Joe Thompson and a number of citizens, who proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where they worked heroically till every one was removed from the wreck.

Mr. Ingeguere Antonio Maldefassi, a tobacco agent sent to this country by the Government of Italy, and Miss Georgia West Jordan, granddaughter of Mrs. Cook, Clarksville, Tenn., and niece of Rev. J. T. Hendrick, of this city, were instantly killed.

We give below a list of the wounded as far as we have been able to gather it; there are some, however, whose names we have been unable to procure:

Mrs. Cameron Thompson, of Cincinnati, (daughter of Mr. E. W. Weathers, of Mayfield), received a most frightful and dangerous wound on the head, and is otherwise badly injured; Mrs. Seymour Perkins, of Elkton, Ky., also a daughter of Mr. Weathers, was slightly injured.

Mrs. N. H. Cobb, wife of Captain Cobb, of New Albany, and sister-in-law of Mr. J. R. Cobb, of this city, who came here to try the effects of mineral water for dropsy, had her leg broken above the ankle and the flesh torn from the bone to a point above the knee. Amputation was an imperative necessity, and Drs. Joe. Thompson, D. D. Thompson, Tauber, and Maxwell performed the operation as soon as the patient could be sufficiently rallied to endure it. She is in a very critical condition, and but little hope is entertained of her recovery.

Mr. A. S. Harrington, of the firm of McDonald & Harrington, was very dangerously wounded about the head and face, and, it is thought, if he recovers, he will lose one of his eyes.

Mrs. Cook, of Clarksville, Tenn., was slightly injured.

Mr. M. Livingston, of this city, was injured severely.

Mr. I. Levi, of this city, received severe and painful injuries about the head.

Mrs. Warren Thornberry received internal injuries which are very severe.

Mrs. J. R. Cobb, of this city, received very painful but not serious injuries.

Henry Burnet received a cut on the head and had his shoulder hurt.

Mrs. James Beverly received a severe contusion on the head. She had a young child which, by the fall, was thrown some fifteen or twenty feet from her, but, with the exception of a scratch or two, was unhurt.

Mrs. J. W. Baker, daughter of Mr. Ross, of this city, was caught under the timbers, her lower limbs pinioned, and there was not force enough present to release her. She was therefore compelled to remain in this condition until assistance arrived from this city. She was badly cut and bruised about the head, face, arms, and body. Her child—about 18 months old—received but a few trifling scratches.

Miss Mattie Ross received a fearful cut on the head, and was severely bruised on the [illegible] body, but not dangerously.

Major Ed. Baker, Revenue Assessor, was severely bruised about the head and shoulders, and is suffering greatly.

Dudley Cash, of Christian County, received some very painful contusions on the head and face, but not of a dangerous character.

Mrs. Brown was considerably injured about the head and face, but not seriously.

There were other passengers on the train, but they were fortunately on the forward car.

Several theories have been advanced as to the cause of the accident, the most possible of which, and the one which our reporter, who visited the scene, thinks is the true one, is that two wheels of the rear coach jumped off, and, finally, [illegible] yards from where the first impression of the wheels can be seen on the cross ties, the trucks went off the track, and the whole car [illegible] over the trestle and dropped thirty-five feet to the ravine below. The track was considerably torn up, but a force was at work repairing, and it was expected that the train for Louisville would pass over it about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Maldefassi was found standing up, leaning against the side of the car, stone dead, an awful gash on the top of his head, blood oozing therefrom.

Mrs. Beverly, wife of the accomplished [illegible] of the Jim Fisk, was on board the train with a young child. The child escaped unhurt. Mrs. B. fell to the ground and one of the trucks came whirling down, the sharp edge of it coming within an inch of her head, pinning her to the ground by her hair. Mr. Pomp Sebree was compelled to cut her hair all off close to her head in order to release her. She was only slightly injured.

Two or more of the ladies who were caught and fastened to the wreck, lay two or three hours in the most excruciating agony, and in terrible suspense before it was possible to rescue them.

But a few moments before the terrible accident little Georgia Jordan was expressing childish glee at the prospect of seeing her relatives in this city. She did not live to see them, but was killed a few moments afterwards in her mother's arms.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

A Banker in Scranton, Penn., Gagged, Bound, and Brutally Assaulted by Three Men—Failure of Scoundrels to Secure Anything.

From the Scranton Republican, Oct. 11.

On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, an attempt was made to rob the banking-house of Sanderson & Co., in this city, but the scoundrels got hold of the man who did not carry the key, and their plans was frustrated. Mr. [illegible] P. Kingsbury, one of the firm in the banking house, has a suite of rooms on the second floor over the bank, where he sleeps. There is no one in the building at nights but himself. On the evening in question he was returning to his rooms. He entered the hallway, closed the door, commenced ascending the stairs, and struck a match to light himself up, but the draft extinguished the flame, but not until he discovered three men standing on the stairs. This excited no suspicion, as he thought they were coming from a club-room above. He heard one of them say, "That's him," and in an instant he felt an arm placed around his arms and waist. He mistrusted something was wrong, and cried murder. The expression had no sooner been uttered than a hand clasped him by the throat, and he was struck a hard blow under the left eye, which caused the blood to flow profusely. They admonished him against making any noise, and placed handcuffs on his wrists, with his arms placed behind his back. He was carried up in front of his room door, [illegible] down, and the key to his room taken from his pocket, the door unlocked, and he was carried to the bed and placed against the head-board in an upright position, his feet were tied together with a rope, a towel fastened over his mouth, and they passed another rope around the head of the bedstead through his arms at the elbows, and fastened securely; he was then blindfolded.

After this was accomplished they drew down the blinds and lit the gas. A rope was placed around his throat, and then twisting it until he was almost choked to death, they demanded of him where the keys to the bank were. He stated that he did not have them. The cord circling his neck was again twisted, and the demand made for the keys. He told them that he did not have the keys, that Mr. Renshaw [illegible] and closed the bank. One of them remarked, "George, that is not so, you are in the bank the morning before Fanshaw." The rope was again twisted, and the demand for the key renewed. Mr. Kingsbury then stated that he never carried them, that the teller of the bank had them. They abandoned this plan, and instituted a search of the room, after having first made a thorough investigation of Mr. Kingsbury's clothing, the bed-clothes and mattress. The lounge was thrown over, every drawer of the bureau ransacked, books taken from the bookcase, trunks gone through, and every nook and corner where it was possible for a bunch of keys to be secreted was thoroughly examined, but all in vain. They abandoned the job, leaving Mr. Kingsbury bound and fastened to the bed, and retired, bolting one door on the inside and passing out the other, locking it and taking the key.

As soon as they had left, Mr. Kingsbury endeavored to make a noise, thinking that some one walking along might hear him, but receiving no response, he commenced to sway himself backward and forward, in the hope that he could wear the rope in two on the corner of the bedstead. Almost exhausted, he abandoned that idea and adopted another plan, which, after considerable perseverance, succeeded. He managed, by working his feet, to get one of his boots off, which, he said, he thought was about a rod long. After he got the boot off, he did not experience much trouble in getting his feet out of the loop. Having gained this advantage, he threw himself around and finally got on the floor and backed up to the head of the bed and by considerable maneuvering succeeded in unfastening everything but the handcuffs, which bound his wrists. He walked to the front window, and managed to get it hoisted by putting his head and shoulders into requisition. There was not a person to be seen on the street, not even a policeman. He said it seemed almost an age to him before he heard a human being. Presently he heard some one walking, who proved to be Dr. Burns, who answered his call. The doctor, at the request of Mr. Kingsbury, woke up Mr. L. S. Fuller. He unbolted the door mentioned above, so that they would be able to gain an admittance. Keys were procured with which to unfasten the cuffs. He was weak and very much exhausted.

The men evidently are not strangers, as they called Mr. Kingsbury by his given name, and also Mr. Renshaw. The only thing taken was $4 in money. They did not disturb his watch [illegible] in his pocket. They examined his diamond pin, ring, and studs, that were on his dressing-stand, but did not take them. It would seem from this, that they were experts, and did not deal in anything that would lead to their detection.

Rare Jewels.

A London correspondent of the Boston [illegible] has the following:

"I took the opportunity, a few days since, of going down to South Kensington to have a look at the jewelry at the International Exhibition. The room contain a great deal which is valuable and beautiful, and a great deal which is curious and interesting, but I had no opportunity of going through the place thoroughly, and can give but a very imperfect idea of the wealth of gems accumulated in the building. I saw one of the famous Cape diamonds. They were large and of a light straw color—vastly inferior, to my mind, both in lustre and appearance, to the Brazilian and Oriental gems. The most marvellous feature of this exhibition, which certainly every lady who cares about jewelry should have an opportunity of seeing, was the matchless collection of gems belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. Setting aside the setting, which for massive richness and beauty, could scarcely be excelled, the gems themselves include the most beautifully engraved stones in the world, actually dating from the times of the Emperors and Sassanian Kings. Besides this I saw several specimens of emerald in its matrix in Professor Tennant's fine collection, and a model of the Mogul Emperor diamond, weighing 279 carats. The Princess of Wales has sent hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of jewels, wedding presents, the most notable in the collection being a pair of bangles, a necklace of [illegible] of pearls and emeralds, with, for a centre, a large stone of the latter, scratched with a [illegible] manic pattern; a Highland brooch, presented by the Queen's Edinburgh volunteers; the [illegible] of Denmark's necklace in the Byzantine style of diamonds and great drop pearls, and a [illegible] cross beautifully enamelled in blended [illegible] the Rajah of Jheend's necklace of [illegible] diamonds; the Rajah of Kurpoortulla's [illegible] of emeralds, rubies, and pearls, brown with [illegible] the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's bouquet [illegible] the South Wales badge, a riband and [illegible] dragon in enamel, which, as we are told, [illegible] borne by Cadwaladyr, the last native King [illegible] ed to rule over the tribes of Britain, from whom the Prince of Wales is lineally descended."

—England has had the gratifying experience of reaping $1,500,000 out of the telegraph [illegible] since they became the property of the Government.

OUR FUEL SUPPLY.

[illegible] Instead of Wood for Domestic and Manufacturing Purposes.

[illegible] a Million Tons of Coal Consumed in Chicago Last Year.

The Illinois Coal Fields---Their [illegible] tion and Extent.

head, and was severely bruised on the face and body, but not dangerously.

Major Ed. Baker, Revenue Assessor, was severely bruised about the head and shoulders, and is suffering greatly.

Dudley Cash, of Christian County, received some very painful contusions on the head and face, but not of a dangerous character.

Mrs. Brown was considerably injured about the head and face, but not seriously.

There were other passengers on the train, but they were fortunately on the forward car.

Several theories have been advanced as to the cause of the accident, the most possible of which and the one which our reporter, who visited the scene, thinks is the true one, is that two wheels of the rear coach jumped off, and, finally, a few yards from where the first impression of the wheels can be seen on the cross ties, the trucks went off the track, and the whole car passed over the trestle and dropped thirty-five feet to the ravine below. The track was considerably torn up, but a force was at work repairing it, and it was expected that the train for London would pass over it about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Maldefassi was found standing up, leaning against the side of the car, stone dead. An awful gash on the top of his head, his brains oozing therefrom.

Mrs. Bovery, wife of the accomplished violinist of the Jim Fisk, was on board, with her young child. The child escaped unhurt. Mrs. B. fell to the ground and one of the trucks came whirling down, the sharp edge of it coming within an inch of her head, pinning her to the ground by her hair. Mr. Pomp Sebree was compelled to cut her hair all off close to her head in order to release her. She was only slightly injured.

Two or more of the ladies who were wounded and fastened to the wreck, by two or three hours in the most excruciating agony and terrible suspense before it was possible to release them.

But a few moments before the terrible accident, little Georgia Jordan was expressing childish glee at the prospect of seeing her relatives in this city. She did not live to see them, but rejoiced a few moments afterwards in the presence of mother's arms.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

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After the above was accomplished they threw open the blinds and lit the gas. A rope was placed around his throat, and then twisting it until he was almost choked to death, they demanded of him where the keys to the bank were. He stated that he did not have them. The cord encircling his neck was again twisted, and he was almost made forcible keys. He told them that he did not have the keys, that Mr. Sanderson opened and closed the bank. One of them remarked, "George, that is not so sure as in the bank in the morning before Penshaw." The rope was again twisted, and the demand for the keys renewed. Mr. Kingsbury then stated that he never carried them, that the teller of the bank had them. They abandoned this plan, and substituted a search of the room, after having made a thorough search throughout the clothing of the gentleman. The bed-clothes and mattress were thrown over, every drawer in the bureau ransacked, books taken from the bookcase, trunks gone through, and every nook and corner where it was possible for a key to be secreted was thoroughly examined, but all in vain. They abandoned the job, leaving Mr. Kingsbury bound and helpless. Before going one object to this mode of egress was the adoption of this improvement.

The St. Louis district Coast Survey contemplates the adoption of this improvement.

A greater portion of the wood consumed at point comes by lake from Michigan and Wisconsin. Hickory, beech, and maple comprise the wood supply. About 40,000 cords of wood of different kinds were consumed in this district last year.

THE UNDERLYING COAL FIELDS.

The inexhaustible store of fuel beneath our prairies have only recently begun to attract the attention which its immense importance demands. The small proportion of the surface covered with timber, compared with the extent of prairie, indicate that at present the manufacturing and commercial interests will be forced to resort to coal as an unavoidable necessity. The existing strata cover more than two-thirds of the surface of the entire State, comprising a vast area of coal lands than can be found within the boundaries of any other State in the Union. This division of the carboniferous system is a grand repository of industrial wealth. The greater portion of the discovered coal-fields is comparatively worked.

CLASSIFICATION.

Bituminous coals differ so much that they are classified into distinct divisions: cubical coal, or splint coal, the cannel coal, the coking coal, the close burning coal, or block coal, the dry, or open burning coal, and the dry, or semi-bituminous coals.

THE SALT SHAFT.

The salt shaft at Pana, in the year 1855, and was an undertaking of no little doubt and peril. This adventure proving a complete success, additional shafts were opened, and in the year 1862, when the entire fields were developed. The aggregate daily yield of the different mines in Illinois is estimated to be about 10,000 tons. The product of the mines is shipped directly to the adjacent manufacturing towns and business centers of Chicago. The coal obtained in the southern counties is transported to Cairo and St. Louis for consumption, on the Mississippi steamboats. A large amount of this coal is also consumed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company on their engines.

THE GREAT BANK OF THE WESTERN COAL.

The presence of iron, in the form of a sulphuret, and in the absence of this material the Illinois coals obtained in the east and southern sections of the United States, afford a material for working in iron—sulphur being an unavailability and tenacity of that kind. Manufacturers working in iron cannot use the Western coal in their furnaces. The Illinois soft coal is used by them entirely. The

PRESENT COAL MINING TOWNS

are in the Counties of LaSalle, Will, Vermilion, Fury, Jackson, Rock Island, and Peoria. The Wilmington coal mine, in Will County, by its proximity to this city, its cheapness and ease with which the coal can be reached by shafts, ranging in depth of 200 feet, and the superior quality of the mine affords, renders the deposit one of great value. This is, probably, the nearest coal-bearing district to Chicago where coal can be found on the line of railroad communication.

THE STEAM ENGINE

is the indispensable agent of production throughout the civilized world. The facility which possesses the steam power, other things being equal, to cheapen the cheap generation of power, other things being equal, to cheapen the cheap generation of power, other things being equal, to cheapen the cheap generation of

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal-st. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. James H. McVicker, proprietor and manager. Buckstone's Comedy, "Married Life." Messrs. McVicker, O'Neil, Lanergan, Power, and Mesdames Allen, Stonesall, Myers, and Post.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Aiken and Lawler, managers. Mrs. James A. Oates' Comic Opera Company in the spectacular extravaganza, "Fortunio, and His Seven Gifted Servants."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, near Madison street. C. R. Gardner, manager. "Whose Wife." Miss Ada Gray and J. W. Blaisdell in leading parts.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Concert by Ivanhoe Lodge; Madame Annie Francis, Mr. Bischoff, Professor Geary, Thos. Goodwillie, R. Myers, Louis Falk.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Professor James E. Murdoch: Readings from Shakespeare, Dickens, and modern poets.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. S. Myers, manager. Arlington, Kemble and Cotton's Minstrels and Burlesque Company.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Wood and Sinn, managers. Variety entertainment, with the Mathews family, Arthur Gregory, William Carleton, C. A. Gardner, Miss Gilmer, and Costa's Ballet Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Roberts' Combination. Messrs. Manning, Hurley, Marr, Bray, etc.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Harrison street. McEvoy's New Hibernicon, representing a tour in Ireland.

FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!
FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!
FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!

The sale of the double Fire Anniversary Number still continues at THE TRIBUNE Counting Room, 15 Canal-st.

OVER SIXTY THOUSAND!
OVER SIXTY THOUSAND!
OVER SIXTY THOUSAND!

Copies have been called for. All orders can now be supplied. It will not be issued in pamphlet form.

TRIBUNE COMPANY.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, October 17, 1872.

Yesterday the registration of voters closed, and seemingly but a small number of voters enrolled themselves. The registry will be open for additional names on Tuesday, Oct. 29, and remain open one day only.

Judge Gary, yesterday, overruled the motion for a new trial in the Blake divorce case, and, assuming that substantial justice has been done, the public have reason to be thankful that the case is not to be tried again. Blake has appealed to the Supreme Court.

The facts concerning the frauds in the election at Philadelphia, are already becoming public. The judges of one ward repudiate the official returns, and the known frauds in the city already aggregate 15,000 votes.

The champion poisoner lives in Auckland, New Zealand. She is named Mary Ann Cotton, and is under arrest for a long career of systematic poisoning, including 15 children, three husbands, and one boarder. She stands at the head of the profession.

The election in South Carolina, yesterday, between the two Grant tickets for Governor and State officers, resulted in the election of Moses, the regular nominee. He was the man who hauled down the American flag upon the surrender of Fort Sumter. The opposition ran candidates for Congress in only two districts, and it is thought that Governor B. F. Perry has been elected.

The will of the late Governor Seward was read yesterday; by it he leaves the family mansion to two of his sons, and the rest of the estate in equal parts to his three sons and his adopted daughter, Miss Olive Risley Seward. This lady was the companion and friend of Miss Seward, and has been a member of the family ever since that lady's death. She accompanied the ex-Secretary in his journey around the world.

An editorial paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday stated that no lives were lost by the Lac la Belle disaster. This statement was erroneous,—later intelligence than that on which the paragraph was founded (and which later intelligence appeared in the same issue) stating that three persons are known to have perished: P. H. Lippincott and L. Wyener, of Milwaukee, and W. Smith, of Watertown, Wis.

The Railroad Committee of the Common Council yesterday agreed upon a report recommending viaducts over the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Michigan and Wabash avenues, and at State and Clark streets. The viaducts are to be in the clear six feet above the grade of those streets, and the tracks are to be depressed so as to allow the cars to pass under them. The same Committee report adversely on all the propositions for increased horse-railroads, leaving the transportation to the free competition of omnibus lines.

In 1857, the revenue collected at the port of Gloucester, Massachusetts, was $58,461.61. To get this amount, twelve men were employed, at an aggregate salary of $6,747.67. In 1872, the whole imports of Gloucester fell below the revenue collected there in 1857. The precise sum was $54,188. Nevertheless, nineteen men were employed, at an aggregate salary of $16,310.15. The revenue must be about one-fifth of what it was in 1857. Yet the force of men was increased over one-half, and the cost of collection has more than doubled. Is this economy?

The *North German Gazette* defines the position of Germany toward England and France. The definition cannot be particularly consolatory to either. The *Gazette* says that it is a sort of superstition in its country that England is Prussia's friend, and that the people therefore bear with perfect serenity the bitter attacks of the British press on the treatment of Alsace-Lorraine. As for France, we are assured that Germany does not hate her. For the French papers which declare that she does, Germany feels "a quiet contempt not without an admixture of sincere commiseration." It is easy to imagine the fury of a French author who flatters himself that his hated foes are writhing under his attacks, when he hears that they feel only a scornful pity for him. We may be pardoned, however, for thinking, in view of the arrest of M. About, that the *North German Gazette* affects a serenity that neither it nor its country really possesses.

The position of Colonel Forney and Mr. Curtin, with reference to the Administration, since the election in Pennsylvania, affords a ludicrous example of the uncertainties which will sometimes hang over the best of politicians. The triumph of Hartranft, however it may have been accomplished, involved a personal triumph of Cameron over Forney. Having conquered his long-time opponents, with characteristic impudence, he went to the President and demanded that their scalps should be given to him as trophies of his prowess as a ballot-stuffer. The President, however, took a philosophical view of the situation, and rightly reasoning that if he took off their scalps now, to hang in Cameron's belt, they would be incapacitated from rendering him any service in November, he declined the request for the present, with thanks. Meanwhile, Forney is working for Grant as cheerfully as could be expected of a man with the halter round his neck, uncertain at what moment the platform may drop from under him.

In the National Board of Trade, yesterday, resolutions were adopted denouncing scrip dividends, watering of stock, and issue of stock without full money circulation; also, asking for State laws to punish the issue of spurious warehouse receipts, and to make valid receipts negotiable. There was a warm debate on the subject of freights. It was proposed to amend a resolution asking that the railroads adopt a national classification of freights, by inserting a clause that Congress should, by law, authorize individuals and companies to run their own rolling stock on railways, thereby creating competition. This brought out repeated and earnest protests against the assumption of any further powers by the General Government; and the declaration of a delegate that he was for appealing for relief to the States through which the railroads run, and not to Congress, was warmly applauded. No action was taken on the subject. Resolutions suggesting that railroads be made responsible for the weight of grain shipped, and one offered by Philadelphia, denouncing corners, were discussed and referred. Boston submitted a proposition to abolish all taxes or head-money on immigrants.

The Corporation Counsel yesterday repeated a decision given by him, to the effect that it was not lawful for the police authorities in charge of station-houses to receive bail or deposits for the appearance, next day, of persons arrested for disorderly conduct or other misdemeanor; and that such persons must be detained at the station until discharged in due form of law. However correct this decision may be, it will operate very oppressively, and is liable to be grossly abused. The various stations have but few cells, and can hold, with any regard to decency, but few persons. The number of persons arrested sometimes is treble the capacity of the stations. Six hours' imprisonment in one of these dens is worse than a month in the State Prison. These arrests are made without warrant, and any person, no matter how innocent of crime, is liable to arrest. To compel persons thus arrested to remain in these cells packed like swine for 6, 24, or, if the arrest is made on Saturday evening, for 36 hours, is an inhumanity for which there can be no justification. It is possible that the Common Council may, by ordinance, prevent the abuses which may result from the enforcement of this their new order.

The Chicago produce markets were weak yesterday, and most of them were lower. Mess pork was quiet, and steady on cash lots, at $14.25@14.50; and easier on future, at $12.75@12.90, seller March. Lard was dull at 8⅛@8⅜c for cash lots of winter, and 7⅞@8c for summer. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 6@6⅛c for shoulders, and 10@10½c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet, but firm, at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were active, and advanced 1c, closing at 16c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull, and easier on low grades. Wheat was moderately active, but weak, declining 1½c, and closed at $1.10⅝@1.10¾ seller the month, and $1.10¾ seller November. Corn was dull, and 1c lower, closing at 31⅛c cash, and 32½c seller November. Oats were dull and declined ¼c, closing at 21⅛c for seller the month, and 22¾@22⅞c seller November. Rye was quiet, and ¼@½c easier, closing at 51⅛@52c. Barley was active, and ½c higher, closing at 63¾@64c for cash No. 2 or seller the month, and 63½c seller November. The hog market was again weak and unsettled, closing heavy at 10@15c off from yesterday's prices, or at $4.45@4.70. The receipts reached 19,542. There was more activity in the cattle market, but native stock sold lower. Texans were firm. Sheep met with a liberal inquiry at unchanged prices.

Up to 1871, no less than one hundred and seventy-one millions of dollars were spent by the United States upon the Indians,—not including the cost of Indian wars, and the maintenance of the Indian Bureau. As the tribes grow smaller, the expenditure grows larger. Twenty years ago we spent on them two millions of dollars; now we average seven millions annually. It is a curious fact, in face of these enormous bounties, that our red brother is invariably referred to as the "poor Indian;" but the explanation is easily found in the opulence of the Indian Agent. When General Walker was placed at the head of the Indian Bureau, an immediate improvement was visible in its conduct; but he is about to retire, in order to accept a Professor's chair in the Scientific School at Yale. His departure leaves unoccupied one of the richest places in the Government for stealings. Already the old Indian Ring are training one of the most offensive of the party strikers for the position. Harlan and Cameron support him, which is sufficient reason why no one else should do so. It is by making suitable appointments in cases like these that real Civil Service Reform is to be secured.

Last Sunday, at very nearly the same moment that the Rev. Mr. Ritchie, of Cincinnati, began one of the old-fashioned sermons against the opening of Libraries and Art Galleries on Sunday, the Free Reading-Room of the Cooper Institute, in New York, was thrown open to the public. When Henry Ward Beecher, last April, at the invitation of several hundred members of the Mercantile Library of the same city, made his eloquent plea for some other Sunday resorts for the thousands of strangers and homeless young men of New York than the grog-shop and the street, Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Cooper Union, arose, and, amidst the cheers of the vast audience, promised, in behalf of the Trustees, that their reading-room would be opened as soon as proper alterations could be made. The Mercantile Library Reading-Room was opened the very next Sunday, and has been open ever since, with the happiest results. Notwithstanding the brilliant weather which attracted thousands to Central Park, the favorite Sunday-resort for New Yorkers, over four hundred persons visited the Cooper Institute Reading-Room,—an attendance equal to that of other days, considering the numbers of hours it was open. The Public Library of Cincinnati has been open on Sundays for a year and a half, and the testimony of Mr. Poole, in his Fifth Annual Report, just published, will do more to encourage doubting Trustees and Directors of other libraries to imitate the experiment than Mr. Ritchie's intolerant arguments can undo. He says:

> In 1871, the average daily attendance on Sunday rose from 213 for the first eight months to 397 in December. The issues since June 22, the date of the annual report, have been 3,980, against 2,392 during the same period of 1871,—or an increase of 65 per cent. Those who fear that the Sunday library will draw off attendance from church, will be encouraged to learn that the Cincinnati Library is much more frequented in the afternoon and evening than in the morning. "On the other hand," says Mr. Poole, "it is a noticeable fact that many of that class of young men who have strolled about the streets on Sunday, and spent the day in a less profitable manner, are habitually frequenting the rooms, and spending a portion of the day in reading. The deportment of readers on Sunday has been unexceptionable, and the rooms have been as still and orderly as on secular days. While some readers have called for religious books, the other classes of reading sought for have, in the main, been instructive and profitable."

WHAT THE LIBERAL PARTY HAS DONE.

The boast of the Grant party, and the inference drawn by some weak-hearted persons in the Liberal party, that because the regular Republicans were successful in two States at the October elections, therefore the cause of Liberal Reform is defeated, have no foundation in fact. That cause was not affected in the least by the October elections. The great truths which are embodied in the Cincinnati platform will still exist as truths after November, as before. Their excellence will be just as undeniable, and their necessity just as pressing. They underlie the prosperity and perpetuity of the Republic. They are superior to the accident of an election, which is at best but an incident of the great battle. If Mr. Greeley should be elected, then the Liberal movement will crystallize itself immediately and these truths will be put into practical operation. If Mr. Greeley should be defeated, these truths still remain and possess the same binding force which they are destined some day to exert. The Liberal movement was not based on ephemeral issues, but had its foundation in the absolute necessity of reform, growing out of the corruptions of an old party, whose vital principles have been accomplished, and which has nothing left to do but to promote personal ends. The object of that movement is not accomplished until this reform is secured. The Republican party, as now controlled, is a party without any future purpose, except that of personal aggrandizement, without any principles except the husks of truths which long ago went to seed. It, therefore, revolves about and depends for existence upon one man, the appointing power, who, instead of representing principles, is the purveyor of the patronage which keeps it alive. The Reform movement, on the other hand, has a sure hold on the future, for it is founded on principles vitally necessary to the permanence of free institutions.

Whatever may be the event of the November election, the fact still remains that no political party, in the history of this country, has ever accomplished so much before in so short a time. In reviewing its work, it must be remembered that no party has ever before had to labor against such obstacles. It was obliged at the outset to oppose itself to the dominant party, which had the advantage of discipline, the prestige of past successes, the influence of the entire public patronage, the occupancy of all the public offices, carpet-bag control of one section of the country, and possession of the votes of a whole race of people recently emancipated from slavery and invested with the elective franchise. Against such odds as these, the Liberal party has worked without organization, without office to bestow, without money to spend, without the control of a vote further than that vote could be influenced by a plain declaration of truth, without the concentrated power of rings, without anything but the inherent force of its principles. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, it has accomplished enough to entitle it to the everlasting gratitude of the country. The war of the rebellion was waged under a Republican Administration. It organized armies and fleets, and employed the power of the country to suppress the rebellion, and succeeded. It conquered the arms, but not the hearts of the South. It has forced obedience there, but has never cultivated loyalty, or sought to inspire patriotic feeling; on the contrary, it has done everything to repress and discourage such feeling. What the Republican party has failed to do in this respect, the Liberal party has accomplished. Under the influence of its policy of reconciliation, and its demand that all sections of the country shall be treated alike, and that every State shall be left free to manage its internal affairs, without dictation from the Federal Administration, the South has publicly and voluntarily proclaimed its loyalty to the Union, its acceptance of all the results of the war, and its willingness to submit to and obey the authority of the Constitution and the laws, and to vote for an Abolitionist. For this admission, which is a matter of public record, the country is indebted to the Liberal party, which accomplished in six months, by the arts of peace, what the Republican party had failed to accomplish in six years, by the arts of war.

The Liberal movement has removed all remaining opposition to the three last Constitutional Amendments. It has thoroughly and forever removed the pre-existing hostility to the negro, which is a fact of the first magnitude as affecting the future of the latter. It has induced the Democratic party to accept its platform, and by this act has forever removed the question of slavery from our political system, thus making it impossible ever again to establish a pro-slavery party. These are permanent benefits which will affect the country for years to come, whether Grant or Greeley be elected; and their influence hereafter must permeate and affect the whole policy of the Government, and elevate our Republican system in the eyes of the world. The benefits which have arisen from this new commingling, not only of different nationalities, but of those who have hitherto been bitter partisan opponents, involving the obliteration of old party lines and prejudices; the establishment of a more independent spirit of thought and action in political matters, and the disenthrallment of men from partisan dictation and caucus corruptions, a freedom which will grow more and more complete in the future; the disposition and the right to more closely scrutinize the conduct of public men and hold them strictly responsible for their actions; the exposure of the frauds and corruptions of carpet-bag government in the South, and of the extraordinary perversions of the Civil Service in every part of the country, which have occurred with alarming frequency since the initiation of the Presidential campaign;—all these facts will have an unmistakable influence for good, unless the people of this country have become so politically debauched that they are ready to indorse any abuse, however flagrant or unlawful it may be,—a supposition we are not prepared to believe.

The conclusion is inevitable that the Cincinnati Convention, and the campaign which has followed it, have conferred an enduring benefit upon the country, and have purified and dignified its political system. The movement is still in its infancy. It is the party of the future, and its greatest achievements are yet to come. The election in November is but an episode in its history. It may bear fruit, or it may only break the ground for the future harvest. This is only of temporary consequence. It does not affect the final result, nor does it lessen the high honors which statesmen like Sumner, Trumbull, and Schurz deserve at the hands of self-respecting people for the bravery and independence they have displayed in defying Party rather than abandon Principle.

HOW THE PACIFIC RAILROAD WAS BUILT.

Moses Bates, Esq., of Boston, has addressed a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in which he exposes some of the features of the enormous swindle which has been perpetrated upon the people of the United States, in connection with the Pacific Railroad. One of these flagrant violations of good faith, which the Credit Mobilier was concerned in, occurred, according to Mr. Bates, in the location and construction of the road. When the charters were granted to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, the surveys had been made and the length of each of the roads was shown by the following figures:

Union Pacific (Omaha to Ogden	955 705-1000 miles
Central Pacific (Ogden to San Francisco)	701 295-1000 miles
Total, Omaha to San Francisco..	1,657 miles

The time tables, as they are now printed, make the distances as follows:

Omaha to Ogden	1,032 miles
Ogden to San Francisco	881 miles
Total	1,913 miles

Passengers are now obliged, therefore, to pay for an excess of two hundred and fifty-six miles of meandering, which has taken from the people of the United States some twenty millions of dollars in public lands and Government bonds, in addition to the subsidies secured in 1862 and 1864. In giving the roads this circuitous direction, the corporations, of course, secured those lands which were the most valuable,—the amended charter of 1864 giving them, for each mile of road, ten alternate sections of land, extending twenty miles back on each side, with Government bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile, the amount to be doubled and trebled over the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevadas. With regard to the construction of the road, Mr. Bates says:

> For each mile so added to their line of road they secured of their own and the Government bonds $32,000, to be increased to $96,000 for every mile they could thus gain over the Rocky Mountains; while in the opinion of every railroad expert who has examined the road, it was built in the cheapest and poorest manner possible, and never actually cost but a fraction of the nominal price stipulated in the contracts, upon the performance of which they were enabled to secure the subsidies from the Government.

Another swindle, in connection with the Central Pacific, was the purchase of the charter and the assumption of the management of the road between Sacramento and San Jose, in California,—a road which is 120 miles from the Pacific coast, and has no claim upon the Government for subsidies. Nevertheless, they succeeded in getting a gift from Congress of $1,920,000, besides a large land grant, and then abandoned all but fifty miles of the road, and supplied San Jose by a road from San Francisco.

These two frauds alone show why the Credit Mobilier was necessary, and why it was indispensable that it should have partners in Congress. In no other way could these roads have been so constructed that the men who controlled the Credit Mobilier could get not only the whole stock of the road, but also the receipts of the sale of first mortgage bonds, which are now below par, and make it impossible for anything to be realized by the public for the seventy millions of second mortgage bonds, which have got to be paid by the Government, principal and interest. In the light of such transactions as these, it is not difficult to understand Mr. Oates Ames when he says, "I shall place them where they will do most good."

THE PRICE OF CORN.

Mr. W. E. Dodge, of New York, an eminent merchant of that city, in his address opening the session of the National Board of Trade, referred to the necessity for increased transportation facilities between the West and the East, and said that something must be done, and at once, upon this subject. We have repeatedly pointed out the fact that the means of transportation of grain were becoming so inadequate to the demand, that the production of grain itself would ere long prove a loss instead of a profit to the farmer. The cost of transportation, and its effect upon the producer may be seen by the following scale of present prices of a bushel of corn at the various points named: Liverpool, 92¼c, currency; New York, 65c; Chicago, 32c; railroad station 150 miles west of Chicago, 15c. The difference between the 92¼ cents at Liverpool and the 15 cents at the railroad station 150 miles west of Chicago, is the charge for transportation, insurance, commission, &c. Without discussing how the cost of transportation is divided between producer and consumer, we observe that a fall of 1, or even 5, cents in the price at Liverpool is generally followed by a like reduction at New York, Chicago, and at the place of shipment. The producer in Iowa generally has to take for his corn the price in Liverpool, less the entire cost of moving it. Corn is now offered 150 or 200 miles west of Chicago, delivered at the railroad station, at 15 cents, and oats at 8 to 9 cents per bushel. But from even this miserable pittance there is to be deducted the cost of moving it from the corn-crib on the farm to the railroad station. Assuming that this distance will average 15 miles, it will cost the farmer the value of the time and labor of one man and a two-horse team an entire day to deliver a load of 30 bushels at the station. At 15 cents per bushel, his entire receipts for the corn, and the use of his wagon, team, and laborer for the day will be but $4.50,—not equal to the price he has to pay for a set of shoes for one of his horses. Raising corn and oats at this price can hardly be said to be profitable; particularly when the cost of every imported article for which the farmer wishes to exchange his corn bears an average tax of 49 per cent. His entire 30 bushels of corn, with the time and labor of himself, and the wagon and two horses for one day, will not pay the tax on two pair of blankets, nor pay the tax on an overcoat, or on ten dollars' worth of any woollen goods needed for his family.

The first remedy for this is such an increase in the means of transportation that the cost of moving the grain shall be reduced. Time was when the Erie Canal could move all the breadstuffs of the West. Of late years, the railroads have been employed also; but, while the canal was open, the rates of transportation were regulated by those on the canal. But the continued neglect of the State of New York to increase the width and depth of that canal has so limited its means that the number of boats capable of being used thereon has become so few, in proportion to the demand, that the rates of freight (including the consideration of time) have advanced to nearly the standard of railroad traffic; and the railroads, no longer considering the canal as a competitor, have advanced their rates to the point where it now requires one bushel of corn at Chicago to pay the freight on another from Chicago to New York. The great body of consumers derive no advantage from the small price paid to the producer of grain; the price of breadstuffs to the Eastern consumer is as high as when the producer got twice as much as he now receives. The foreign purchaser pays 92¼ cents per bushel in Liverpool, 15 cents of which represents the value of corn, and 77¼ cents represents the cost of moving the corn from Iowa to Liverpool. The means of getting our surplus grain from Chicago to Buffalo are ample; but across the State of New York there is now no more proportionate outlet to the great bulk of it than there was when Clinton begun his canal. Then corn was hauled to market by wagon, costing for transportation one or two bushels to pay the freight on one bushel; now the cost of transportation is in many cases even greater than that.

The time has now come when the production of grain on the present scale must be abandoned, or there must be a canal equal to the wants of steam navigation from the lakes to the Hudson, or from Lake Erie to the St. Lawrence, below the rapids. We must have through steam navigation to New York or to Montreal, or we must stop raising breadstuffs beyond what is needed for neighborhood consumption. Nothing is gained by railing at the railroads and vessel-owners. Grant that they are extortioners. The fact is, there is more stuff to be moved than the canal and the railroads can carry. Preach till the crack of doom,—they will charge all they can get. We must have a new outlet, and, in our judgment, the St. Lawrence only can furnish it. Let the National Board of Trade canvass this question thoroughly. Can they devise the means whereby the surplus grain of the country can be carried to market at a cost that will leave some compensation to the producer? Failing such a remedy, the raising of such surplus will cease.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, in his speech at Glasgow upon the Geneva award, took occasion to denounce the provision in the Constitution of the United States requiring all treaties to be assented to by the Senate. He pronounced this requirement as forming a difficulty in the way of negotiations of the most dangerous and perplexing nature, and one which will, if not corrected, some day involve the United States in the greatest possible difficulty. He complains that when a foreign Government treats with an American Minister, the latter has really no power to act for his principal; he treats subject to the future approval of the American Senate. The English Minister used this argument against those in England who advocate the policy of requiring every treaty to be approved by Parliament before becoming a law. The feature of our Constitution thus complained of is, perhaps, one of the wisest in it. It is one which the country will never abandon. The legislation of Congress may be repealed at any time. Treaties have, by the provision of the Constitution, the same force as laws, but are not repealable by Congressional legislation. To surrender to the President alone the power of making irrepealable laws, and binding contracts with other nations, is a step towards centralized power to which the country will never assent. The requirement that treaties shall be ratified by the Senate, and by a vote of two-thirds of that body, is all that is left to protect the nation from irresponsible law-making by the Executive. So far from the United States ever making any such change as Mr. Lowe suggests, it is more likely that hereafter all treaties which require the payment of money out of the Treasury, or bind the Government, directly or indirectly, to the payment of money, shall not only be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, but shall also receive the assent of the House of Representatives. The Constitution prohibits the expenditure of any money not appropriated by law,—that is, a law enacted by both Houses of Congress. It has been a question how far the President and the Senate, without the assent of the House, can bind Congress to make an appropriation. When Mr. Jefferson proposed to purchase Louisiana he laid the treaty before both Houses of Congress, because it required the payment of $3,000,000, which money would have to be appropriated by the joint action of the two Houses. This was unquestionably the true doctrine, and, though disregarded in the case of the treaty with Russia for the purchase of Alaska, the House of Representatives of late years has shown a disposition to resist this violation of its prerogative, and this degradation of its privileges to the mere execution of laws, in the enactment of which it has no voice.

The operation of the rule requiring the assent of the Senate to the ratification of treaties has been beneficial. It has resulted in the defeat of several improper treaties, and notably the treaty for the purchase of San Domingo. The objection that the United Ministers have no power to bind their Government, and that, in dealing with these, foreign Governments are not dealing with responsible or authorized representatives, is more specious than substantial. One of the most important treaties ever made by the United States was negotiated by an unauthorized agent; that treaty gave us peace with Mexico, and by it we acquired California and New Mexico. When that treaty was presented to President Polk, he did not object to it, notwithstanding there were at that time two special envoys in Mexico, sent thither to negotiate with that Government. The irresponsible and unauthorized act of Mr. Trist was accepted by the President and the Senate, and became a law. It really makes no possible difference by whom a treaty is prepared; it is the substance of the treaty that gives it all its consequence, and in the consideration of that substance, by which an entire nation is to be bound, no authority can be so appropriate, particularly in a Republican Government, as that which represents the whole people. It is true that this reduces the importance and the functions of representative Ministers, but that, if a sacrifice of personal consequence, is a sacrifice in the interest of the whole nation.

THE CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE.

In the report of the Committee appointed by the Chicago Law Institute to prepare a memorial of the donations to its library, the gratifying fact appears that that Institute is again firmly established, and that its library contains fully one-third of the material which it held before the fire. This restoration of two thousand volumes of the legal authorities, works of reference, and digests of the laws of other States, is thrice precious to the bar of Chicago, which in the flames of last year lost not only the magnificent collection the Institute then possessed, but also nearly every private legal library in the city. With characteristic self-reliance, these gentlemen first helped themselves, and then others helped them. Within six weeks after the fire the members of the Institute, most of whom had lost homes, offices, papers, everything but clients, who in their turn had lost almost everything that could support litigation, had levied upon themselves a contribution of $8,000 to re-establish the Institute. The first donation from abroad came from the Governor of New York, who anticipated the action of the Legislature, and sent 500 volumes of the Session Laws, Revised Statutes, and Reports of the State. Connecticut, Ohio, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Virginia followed with similar gifts. Full sets of the Reports and statutes, and all the historical documents, of the State of Virginia, have been promised to the Institute. The birth of Illinois, her early institutions and laws, make all the archives of Virginia a necessary part of her history; and, on that account, Chicago lawyers are under especial obligations to Governor Walker, who, mindful of the ties created by his former residence in Chicago, has exerted himself to procure for them these valuable volumes. Minister Washburne, who began his practice of the law in this State, has tendered the Institute his own library, and has obtained, by his own efforts, and those of M. Henry Harisse, formerly a resident of Chicago, a gift of the rarest kind of biographical, geological, historical, and scientific works, from the French Government. Nearly all the law publishers have sent copies of their publications in part; many individual donations have been made, noteworthy among which is that of the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, who sends nearly one hundred and fifty volumes. Chicago, thanks to the generosity of the outside world, and the energy of the Law Institute, has now the nucleus of one of the best Law Libraries in the United States.

One of the most curious phenomena of the day is the sudden revival of pilgrimage in France. Two shrines, Lourdes and LaSalette, which have for some time attracted a few score of pilgrims each year, now draw their thousands. Special trains are run on the railways to accommodate the throngs. The Reds of the great cities hoot at and attack them, but the semi-persecution only inflames their zeal. At these two villages,—the one in the Jura, the other in the Pyrenees,—the pilgrims are forced to camp by thousands in the open air. They spend their time in praying, singing, listening to impassioned sermons. Miracles are wrought. Baptism in the springs near at hand, the touch of the sacramental bread blessed before the shrine,—these cure paralysis, consumption, everything. The almost immediate death of a sick girl who was plunged into the spring at Lourdes does not avail to hinder belief in its healing powers. The girl was wicked; it was God's vengeance. So the pilgrims say, and recount the marvellous cures that they have seen. These cures are not to be doubted. Religious exultation is no mean element in the treatment of certain diseases. The little churches are festooned with crutches, bandages, and waxen legs and arms,—mementoes of vanished sicknesses.

In the November number of the *Atlantic*, Professor John Fiske will have a paper on "The Primeval Ghost World." It will be in the vein of the series he published in the same magazine last year, in which he traced back so many myths to their origin in the unending change on the earth's surface from light to darkness and back again. In the coming essay he gives a curious explanation of the superstition so common (especially in England) that it is unlucky to kill a robin. Long ago, it was believed that the death of a robin boded some calamity. Still earlier, the calamity was specified; it was death. Going back a few generations more, we find that this death was always caused by lightning. Then we come to the age that reverenced the robin as the bird of Thor, God of lightning. Finally, at the time when the mind, in its infancy, personified every force,—especially a destructive one,—we learn that the lightning itself is a red bird that drops from its beak a worm that shatters even the rocks on which it chances to fall. So it seems that the English peasant-woman, warning her child not to kill a robin, is but giving the nineteenth century version of a heathen myth, born, perhaps, ages before Christ was.

Just after the Utah bar was reinforced by two feminine lawyers, the legal profession in Maine was recruited with one of the same sort. Miss Clara Hapgood Nash is said to be the first woman permitted to practice law in New England,—a rather strange fact, in view of the constant agitation in Massachusetts for wider opportunities for woman's work. Notwithstanding the score or so of petticoated-attorneys in the country, no woman, with the exception of a lady in this city, has yet gained any legal distinction. This is, however, no argument against their ability to do so, because they have only recently been allowed to try for such distinction. A reputation, like Rome, is not built in a day. Moreover, there will be a reluctance, for some time, to entrust these fresh young sprigs of the law with the management of important cases. They must first grow old, must parade their wrinkled faces and gray hairs instead of concealing them, and then they may command from suitors at law that deference which now only suitors for love will give them.

A generation ago, it was supposed to be the duty of a bank-cashier to guard the funds put in his care. Painful experience has since convinced bank-directors and bank-depositors that this supposition is no longer true. When it is inconvenient for a burglar to hew his way through brick and stone and iron, he breaks into the Cashier's house, wakes him up, swears an oath or two, flourishes a revolver, and then takes the badly-scared official to the bank and stands by while he unlocks the safe and so enables the thief to take what he will. Two-thirds of the heavy bank robberies of the last few years have been accomplished in this way. Of course, this greatly simplifies the matter. The Cashier has an unpleasant shock, and may have a long walk at night if he has thoughtlessly put his home at a distance from the bank. However, in consideration of the trouble he saves the robbers, he should be perfectly willing to put himself out to this extent,—and he seems to be.

Antiquarians are again busy in guessing at the origin of Stonehenge. The first difficulty is the explanation of the way in which the masses of stone were brought to Salisbury Plain, was apparently an engineering feat far beyond the skill of the ancient Britons. It is, therefore, conjectured that the monoliths are relics of the glacial period, brought, imbedded in ice, from the Far North, and left on dry earth when the ice-sea melted away. Concerning their peculiarity of arrangement, the antiquarians—or some of them—say that the men who introduced the Druidical religion into Britain carried it thither from Egypt; that, in the Nile-land, monoliths—like Cleopatra's Needle and the obelisk of Luxor—were connected with it; and that the colonists, finding the huge stones scattered on Salisbury Plain, took it as a sign from their gods that they should raise monolithic temples in their new land, and so formed the two great circles that still remain.

Chambers' Journal has secured the services of the young man who writes articles on America to order for the English press. In an article entitled "What Can Women Do?" he shows what he can do in the way of making mistakes. The gem of his essay is the following sentence:

> In the same year [1870], Chief Justice Howe, of Chicago, when asked concerning the fitness of certain ladies who had been members of juries in that State, declared that, though he had a prejudice against the custom, he must say that the jurywomen had acquitted themselves with dignity, decorum, and intelligence.

This statement is correct, with the following exceptions: Chicago is not a State; there have been no jurywomen in it; Chief Justice Howe was never asked how he liked jurywomen, and never said how he liked them; and there is no such person as Chief Justice Howe.

POLITICAL.

Roswell S. Burrows, of Albion, is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Twenty-ninth New York District.

—Rufus E. Anderson, of Palmyra, Mo., Independent candidate for Congress, has withdrawn.

—Achille Chiniquy, of St. Anne, Liberal candidate for the Illinois Senate in the Kankakee District, is making a thoroughly effective canvass, and reports everything favorable.

—Returns of registration in Missouri show an increase of nearly one-half over 1870. The total vote will hardly be less than 350,000, and the Liberal majority ought to be 70,000.

—The total vote of Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pa., for Governor, was 42,261, and [illegible] less for Supreme Judge; but the added vote of the two districts in the county, for Congress, is 44,475, as follows:

State Ticket.		Congressional.	
Hartranft	25,771	Republican	[illegible]
Buckalew	16,490	Liberal	[illegible]

—The Cities of Reading and Lancaster, the county-seats of the two "old reliable" Counties of Berks and Lancaster, vote somewhat differently from the remainder of their respective counties. Thus, Reading gives Hartranft a majority of 15, while Lancaster gives Buckalew a majority of 415.

—The Springfield *Republican* says:

> Israel Washburn, Jr., has been a member of Congress and Governor of Maine, and belongs to a very respectable family; but neither fact prevented him from saying in Faneuil Hall, on Friday night, that the pensioning of the Confederate soldiers was one of the issues of the campaign, and that Mr. Greeley admits in effect, that he is in favor of it. Can the pay of the Collector of the Port of Portland compensate a man for such misrepresentations as this?

—There were three candidates for Delegate in Dakota, viz.: Moses K. Armstrong, Liberal; Colonel G. C. Moody, Independent Republican; and Judge Wilmot W. Brookings, Ring Republican. The returns from the organized counties, including far-off Pembina, footed up: Armstrong, 1,850; Moody, 1,487; Brookings, 1,22[illegible]. It was thus ascertained that 826 votes would elect Brookings, and, by coincidence, that various precincts along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad had given that many, all for Brookings!

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

> Colonel John W. Forney labored hard to defeat rascality and corruption by opposing Hartranft; but "Grant pulled him through," and so Mr. Forney supports Grant. Finding it useless to be honest, he goes with the crowd of corruptionists, with Grant in the lead.

—The authorized campaign life of Henry Wilson brings out some of the beautiful traits of that gentleman's character. Here is one:

> While he was in Europe in 1871, * * * he let no week pass without writing to his mother-in-law,—now more than 80 years of age,—and with no property to lead him to expect any return through the kindly remembrance of a testamentary devise!

—A Grant organ in Ohio, the Bellefontaine *Press*, beats even John Thomas and Roscoe Conkling in its enthusiasm for the great two-term candidate. With an eye, perhaps, to the Pennsylvania frauds, it exclaims:

> There is a similarity between Grant and Christ,—the latter the Savior of the world, and the former the savior of his country. One cannot think of the whole character of Grant without thinking of Christ.

Give that man a Post Office immediately—if he hasn't one already.—*New York Tribune.*

—The Kansas City *Times* says:

> We would like to ask, just for information, how much the Grant Campaign Bureau pays the Agents of the Associated Press to suppress and garble the news. We know how much the newspapers pay them to furnish the news. If the Grant managers pay them more to suppress and garble than we do to furnish the daily record of events, we suppose that, according to the prevailing moral sentiment of the day, it is all right,—only the news agents have a little better thing than they ought to have. But, if the Grant managers do not pay the news agents as much as we do, why, then we insist upon having the news furnished properly, fully, and correctly. We ask for information. We don't want to be unreasonable about the matter.

VIADUCTS.

The Council Committee on Railroads Agree to Report in Favor of Viaducts in the South Division Over the Burlington & Quincy Track.

The Council Committee on Railroads held a meeting at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Alderman Clark in the chair. The Mayor was present. After a protracted meeting, the Committee agreed to report in favor of constructing viaducts over the Burlington & Quincy Railroad track at the Michigan and Wabash avenue, and State and Clark street crossings, the viaducts to be six feet above the present grade, and the track to be depressed so as to allow trains to pass.

The question of street railways was also considered, two ordinances granting the right of way on several streets having been referred to the Committee. The Aldermen were opposed to permitting any more tracks to be laid in the public thoroughfares, being in favor of the substitution of omnibuses for horse cars, and hence will report adversely.

The tracks on Clark street, south of Twelfth street, were talked about, property-owners having petitioned that they be removed or horse power used instead of steam. The Committee agreed to recommend that the railroad companies be requested to haul their cars to and fro by the aid of horses.

On Friday next the Committee will have a conference with the Burlington & Quincy officials, for the purpose of learning whether they are willing to build viaducts over the road at the crossings named above.

A Splendid Record.

By reference to the advertising columns, it will be seen that the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, present to the public a capital of $1,000,000, with a surplus of $1,250,000; total assets, $2,250,000, after having paid $1,500,000 losses in our great fire. This is truly a splendid record, and it will be remembered that this Company was among the first to declare its solvency and to open a temporary office for business. Their agents, Messrs. O. W. Barrett & Co., have always occupied a leading position in the insurance business, and besides the Continental, they represent several other leading insurance companies.

Postponement.

The sale of bronzes and statuary, advertised by Pierson & Foster, to take place at No. 138 Twenty-second street, this (Thursday) evening, is postponed until further notice, as the bulk of the goods have not yet arrived.

A Perfect Sewing Machine.

The new Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine is a perfect lock-stitch machine, making a seam alike on both sides, and is adapted to every grade and variety of family sewing. It does to perfection embroidery, hemming, cording, braiding, fine and coarse sewing of all kinds, with less machinery and complications than any other machine in use, and is sold at two-thirds the price of all other first-class machines. Be sure and call and see it. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. This Company wants agents in country towns.

BLAKE VS. BLAK

Plaintiff's Motion for a New T
by Judge Gary—An Appeal T
Supreme Court.

The attendance in Judge Ga
augmented yesterday morning by
ment that a decision was to be de
motion for a new trial on the celeb
Blake vs. Blake. The lawyers o
were present in force, so was the
Barnum Blake, and Mr. Thompson
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OF SOME PUBLIC INTERE

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THE ABSENCE OF AFFECT

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THE WILLIAMS CASE

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Important Railway Consoli

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stone were brought to Salisbury Plain. It was apparently an engineering feat far beyond the skill of the ancient Britons. It is, therefore, conjectured that the monoliths are relics of the glacial period, brought, imbedded in ice, from the Far North, and left on dry earth when the ice-sea melted away. Concerning their regularity of arrangement, the antiquarians—or some of them—say that the men who introduced the Druidical religion into Britain carried it thither from Egypt; that, in the Nile-land, monoliths—like Cleopatra's Needle and the obelisk of Luxor—were connected with it; and that the colonists, finding the huge stones scattered on Salisbury Plain, took it as a sign from their gods that they should raise monolithic temples in their new land, and so formed the great circles that still remain.

Chambers' Journal has secured the services of a young man who writes articles on America to order for the English press. In an article entitled "What Can Women Do?" he shows what he can do in the way of making mistakes. The gem of his essay is the following sentence:

In the same year [1870], Chief Justice Howe, at Chicago, when asked concerning the fitness of certain ladies who had been members of juries in that State, declared that, though he had a prejudice against the custom, he must say that the jurywomen had acquitted themselves with dignity, decorum, and ability.

This statement is correct, with the following exceptions: Chicago is not a State; there have been no jurywomen in it; Chief Justice Howe was never asked how he liked jurywomen, and never said how he liked them; and there is no such person as Chief Justice Howe.

POLITICAL.

Roswell S. Burrows, of Albion, is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Twenty-ninth New York District.

—Rufus E. Anderson, of Palmyra, Mo., Independent candidate for Congress, has withdrawn.

—Achille Chiniquy, of St. Anne, Liberal candidate for the Illinois Senate in the Kankakee District, is making a thoroughly effective canvass, and reports everything favorable.

—Returns of registration in Missouri show an increase of nearly one-half over 1870. The total vote will hardly be less than 350,000, and the Liberal majority ought to be 70,000.

—The total vote of Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pa., for Governor, was 42,261, and 10... for Supreme Judge; but the added vote of the two districts in the county, for Congress, is ...475, as follows:

State Ticket.		Congressional.	
Hartranft	25,771	Republican	[illegible]
Buckalew	16,490	Liberal	[illegible]

—The Cities of Reading and Lancaster, the county-seats of the two "old reliable" Counties of Berks and Lancaster, vote somewhat differently from the remainder of their respective counties. Thus, Reading gives Hartranft a majority of 15, while Lancaster gives Buckalew a majority of 415.

—The Springfield Republican says:

Israel Washburn, Jr., has been a member of Congress and Governor of Maine, and belongs to a pretty respectable family; but neither fact prevented him from saying in Faneuil Hall, on Friday night, that the pensioning of the Confederate soldiers was one of the issues of the campaign, and that Mr. Greeley admitted, in effect, that he is in favor of it. Can the pay of the Collector of the Port of Portland compensate a man for such misrepresentations as this?

—There were three candidates for Delegate in Dakota, viz.: Moses K. Armstrong, Liberal; Colonel G. C. Moody, Independent Republican; and Judge Wilmot W. Brookings, Ring Republican. The returns from the organized counties, excluding far-off Pembina, footed up: Armstrong, 1,850; Moody, 1,487; Brookings, 1,025. It was thus ascertained that 826 votes would elect Brookings, and, by coincidence, that the precincts along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad had given that many, all for Brookings!

—The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

Colonel John W. Forney labored hard to defeat ... and corruption by opposing Hartranft; but ... pulled him through, and so Mr. Forney supports Grant. Finding it useless to be honest, he goes with the crowd of corruptionists, with Grant in the ...

—The authorized campaign life of Henry Wilson brings out some of the beautiful traits of the gentleman's character. Here is one:

While he was in Europe in 1871, * * * he let no ... pass without writing to his mother-in-law,—now more than 80 years of age,—and with no property to lead him to expect any return through the kindly remembrance of a testamentary devise!

—A Grant organ in Ohio, the Bellefontaine ..., beats even John Thomas and Roscoe Conkling in its enthusiasm for the great two-... candidate. With an eye, perhaps, to the Pennsylvania frauds, it exclaims:

There is a similarity between Grant and Christ,—the one the Savior of the world, and the former the savior of his country. One cannot think of the whole character of Grant without thinking of Christ.

Give that man a Post Office immediately—if he hasn't one already.—New York Tribune.

—The Kansas City Times says:

We would like to ask, just for information, how much the Grant Campaign Bureau pays the Agents of the Associated Press to suppress and garble the news. We know how much the newspapers pay them to furnish the news. If the Grant managers pay them more to suppress and garble than we do to furnish the daily record of events, we suppose that, according to the prevailing moral sentiment of the day, it is all right,—the news agents have a little better thing than we thought to have. But, if the Grant managers do not pay the news agents as much as we do, why, then, we insist upon having the news furnished properly, fully and correctly. We ask for information. We don't want to be unreasonable about the matter.

VIADUCTS.

The Council Committee on Railroads Agree to Report in Favor of Viaducts in the South Division Over the Burlington & Quincy Track.

The Council Committee on Railroads held a meeting at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Alderman Clark in the chair. The Mayor was present. After a protracted meeting, the Committee agreed to report in favor of constructing viaducts over the Burlington & Quincy Railroad track at the Michigan and Wabash avenue, and State and Clark street crossings, the viaducts to be six feet above the present grade, and the track to be depressed so as to allow trains to pass.

The question of street railways was also considered, two ordinances granting the right of way on several streets having been referred to the Committee. The Aldermen were opposed to permitting any more tracks to be laid in the public thoroughfares, being in favor of the substitution of omnibuses for horse cars, and hence will report adversely.

The tracks on Clark street, south of Twelfth street, were talked about, property-owners having petitioned that they be removed or horse power used instead of steam. The Committee agreed to recommend that the railroad company be requested to haul their cars to and from ... aid of horses.

On Friday next the Committee will have a conference with the Burlington & Quincy officials for the purpose of learning whether they are willing to build viaducts over the road at the crossings named above.

A Splendid Record.

By reference to the advertising columns, it will be seen that the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, present to the public a capital of $1,000,000; a surplus of $1,250,000; total assets, $...,000, after having paid $1,500,000 in losses in our great fire. This is truly a splendid record, and it will be remembered that this Company was among the first to declare its solvency and to open a temporary office for business. Their agents, Messrs. C. W. Barrett & Co., have always occupied a leading position in the insurance business, and besides the Continental, they represent several other leading insurance companies.

Postponement.

The sale of bronzes and statuary, advertised by Elison & Foster, to take place at No. 138 Twenty-second street this (Thursday) evening, is postponed until further notice, as the bulk of the goods have not yet arrived.

A Perfect Sewing Machine.

The new Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine is a perfect lock-stitch machine, making a seam alike on both sides, and is adapted to every grade and variety of sewing. It does to perfection embroidery, ..., cording, braiding, fine and coarse sewing, ... with less machinery and complications than any other machine in use, and is sold at two-thirds the price of all other first-class machines. Be sure and see it. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. This Company wants agents in country towns.

BLAKE VS. BLAKE.

Plaintiff's Motion for a New Trial Overruled by Judge Gary—An Appeal Taken to the Supreme Court.

The attendance in Judge Gary's Court was augmented yesterday morning by the announcement that a decision was to be delivered on the motion for a new trial on the celebrated cause of Blake vs. Blake. The lawyers on both sides were present in force, so was the complainant, Barnum Blake, and Mr. Thompson. Mrs. Blake was not. The Court said the case was of great importance to the parties concerned, and, on account of a prurient curiosity,

OF SOME PUBLIC INTEREST.

There was no necessity of further reference to the cross-bill against the husband, as there was no evidence to support it. What he had to say would refer to the original bill. There were features about the case which made it difficult to get a verdict against the defendant, except on very strong evidence. The complainant, having been divorced from his former wife on a similar charge, married defendant when she was but a child, and under the influence of her mother, at whose instigation the marriage took place. She might not have had much affection for him, if she had any, it might have been subsequently alienated, and she might have had none.

THE ABSENCE OF AFFECTION

would not be, of itself, evidence of an adulterous disposition. Adultery could not be inferred merely from friendly intimacy with the alleged accomplice. They met in secluded places that made it possible, but the evidence of the detective, Gleason, even if it were entirely worthy of credence, was uncorroborated, and such evidence, even if uncontradicted, was of such doubtful character that the jury would be fully justified in discarding it, if they did not feel disposed to believe it. Gleason was a hired detective. Sir Creswell Creswell denominated such persons

"DANGEROUS INSTRUMENTS."

If the jury discarded the detective's uncorroborated testimony, the evidence of improper intercourse between defendant and the alleged accomplice depended on what was done at Lake View. There was but general testimony of intimacy in walking, riding, and visiting each other's houses. It was impossible that this intimacy, if criminal, could have been concealed from the wife of the alleged accomplice, unless she acceded willingly to her own dishonor. The jury had a right to rely on the universally conceded right and disposition of a woman to guard her husband against encroachments by her own sex. The wife of the alleged accomplice was either obtuse or a willing witness, conclusions neither of which the jury would be apt to draw.

While there were two or three interviews at which adultery might have been committed, it was strange that

NOT ONE SINGLE WORD OF AFFECTION,

no tokens of endearment, letters, or anything else, were exchanged between the defendant and the alleged accomplice.

His Honor analyzed the evidence of the two sons of the parties to the effect that they had testified in language not likely to be used by boys of their age; that as they had lived during the last two years with their father, they would very naturally be under his influence, and that one of them had expressed himself in terms of hostility to his mother.

In all the cases which the Court had read, the evidence of adultery was much stronger than in the one at the bar. There was some evidence tending to show an adulterous disposition, and a close and intimate friendship. The case of Williams vs. Williams was nearest like

BLAKE VS. BLAKE.

In that case Sir William Scott refused to draw the inference of adultery, on the ground that whatever the private opinion of the Court might be, he would not be judicially warranted in concluding that adultery was proven; that there should be such proximate circumstances proved, as by former legal decisions would satisfy the legal convictions of the Court that the act was committed. The jury knew nothing of former decisions, but formed an opinion simply on what was presented to them. The evidence being circumstantial, the verdict should be an inference of fact, and not a presumption of law. It was the province of the jury, from what they knew of the nature and constitution of man in connection with the facts presented to them, to draw their conclusion.

THE WILLIAMS CASE

was reviewed and applied. The presumption that adultery was committed during the interviews was a probable presumption, but not a necessary one. Had the cause been tried by a Court without a jury, a Court would say the burden of proof was upon the defendant and the alleged accomplice to deny the charge or explain the circumstances. The case came to an abrupt termination, and neither the defendant nor the alleged accomplice—both competent witnesses—were called to testify. Counsel for complainant had said, in his opening address to the jury, that they would, when on the stand, deny all the allegations in the bill, and the jury for that reason might have considered their testimony of no value, for, if innocent, they would deny everything, and, according to complainant's counsel, if guilty they would do the same.

The jury was warranted in regarding the testimony with

SOME DEGREE OF SUSPICION.

Their sympathies were with the woman, who seemed to be persecuted, as there was no sorrowful tenderness exhibited in the conduct of the suit toward her, but a malignant and bitter feeling. Certainly the verdict was not so grossly against the evidence, nor so glaringly wrong, as to justify the setting aside of the verdict.

The exceptions to the instructions were considered, and overruled.

Mr. Hervey entered an appeal to the Supreme Court on behalf of the complainant.

Important Railway Consolidation.

The circular to the stockholders of the C., B. & Q., and B. & M. R. R. R. is as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, respectively:

Your Directors have long thought, that for many reasons, there should be a closer community of interests between the two companies, and acting under this impression, Committees of the two Boards were appointed, many months since, to meet and consider of the propriety and of a basis and plan of consolidation of the stock and properties of the two corporations. On the 31 of October, meetings of the respective Boards were called and held at Boston, to hear and act upon the report of these Committees, at which the matter of such consolidation, unanimously recommended by those committees, was again discussed and fully considered. The result of those deliberations and discussions was a firm conviction in the minds of your Directors that the railroads and properties of the two companies should, as soon as practicable, be placed in and put under the control of a single corporation. Among the reasons which brought your Directors to this conclusion are, that in this way the two roads could be more economically and effectively operated and managed, all possibility of conflicting interests in the future avoided, and the great through line formed by the roads of the two companies from Chicago to the Missouri River, placed beyond the contingency of a disrupture. The amount and character of the property of the respective companies was also inquired into, and, after careful examination, the unanimous conclusion was reached that, in fixing the value of the stock of the respective companies, it would be just as equitable to consider the value of the stock of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company to be at par value, and that of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to be at a premium of 25 per cent above its par value; this difference in the values of the two stocks to be adjusted and equalized by issuing to the holder of every share of stock in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company $25 in the 7 per cent bonds of that Company. This basis of union was accordingly agreed upon, subject to the ratification of the stockholders of the respective Companies.

It was thought that the safest and most practicable mode of obtaining the object sought, would presently be by a lease in perpetuity by the Burlington & Missouri River Company to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, or a sale and conveyance of the lands and other property of the former to the latter; in consideration of which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company is to assume all leases, contracts and obligations of whatsoever kind, pay and discharge all debts and liabilities of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, make to the stockholders of that Company the same dividends that it shall make on its own, and also secure to them the same rights and emoluments that its own stockholders may receive or become entitled to. And your Directors recommend that such, for the present, be the process for uniting the two companies.

When by legal decision or legislative action the construction to be placed on the laws of Illinois and Iowa relating to consolidation of railroad companies shall be made certain and satisfactory, it will be advisable that there should be, and it is agreed there shall be, effected a complete consolidation of the two companies, share for share, or an absolute sale and conveyance of the one to the other. As it seems to your Directors to be advisable that a union of the stock and property of the two companies should be consummated, substantially on the basis and plan herein recommended, as soon as practicable, they have called meetings of the stockholders of the respective companies to be convened pursuant to the notice, a copy of which is herewith inclosed; and it is hoped and believed that the stockholders will deem the matter of sufficient importance to command their prompt attention and assent, to be signified by themselves in person at such respective meetings, or by a proxy in suitable form for that purpose to be signed and forwarded as soon as may be.

The stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company are requested to send their proxies to A. T. Hall, Treasurer of that Company, at Chicago, Ill.; and those of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company to C. E. Perkins, Superintendent, at Burlington, Iowa.

Signed by the Directors of both roads.

A call has also been issued for a meeting of the stockholders on the 24th of December next, to take action in the matter. The President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy thinks there can be no doubt of the result, as the consolidation is so manifestly for the advantage of both corporations.

INSTALLATION OF ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

The Primate's Imposing Ceremonies at Baltimore—Address.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.

The Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, late of Newark, who has recently been appointed Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, was installed to-day at the Cathedral, in this city, and invested with the pallium. The event has been anticipated with great interest, not only by the Roman Catholics of Maryland and of the whole archiepiscopal province, but by members of the Church throughout the country, and the ceremonies this morning were of the most imposing character. At 11 o'clock the procession, composed of the new Archbishop, all of the Bishops of this province, except Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling, West Virginia (whose feeble health prevented him from being present), and the Bishop of Charleston, beside Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, N. Y., who assisted in the ceremonies as visitors, and about 150 priests, including all of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Baltimore, and many from Washington and other more distant cities, moved from the Archiepiscopal residence on Charles street, to the cathedral. The Bishops were invested in their rich ecclesiastical robes of purple and gold, and the streets through which they passed were crowded with thousands of people who were unable to gain admission into the cathedral. The procession passed into the cathedral and up the main aisle in the following order: Acolytes, priests, Bishops, Archbishops, and Archbishops-elect. At the main door Archbishop-elect Bayley was received by the Very Rev. Administrator of the Diocese of Baltimore, and, accompanied by the Bishops, passed to the sanctuary, where he took his seat upon the archiepiscopal throne, and, after the customary ceremonies, was saluted by all the ecclesiastics present. The altars and the throne were almost hidden with floral decorations, and the cathedral, the doors of which had been thrown open after the entry of the procession, was crowded almost to suffocation.

Grand high mass was celebrated by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, the music used being Beethoven's No. 1 in C, with full orchestral accompaniment. After the mass, Bishop Wood briefly addressed the new Primate before investing him with the pallium, expressing his regret that the senior prelate of the Province, Bishop Whelan, was prevented from performing this office by his advanced years and ill health. He afterward reminded Archbishop Bayley of the significance of the emblem, and received from him the oath of fidelity. The officiating prelate then took the pallium from the altar, where it had been laid, covered with the silk in which it was brought from Rome, and placed it upon the shoulders of the new prelate, accompanying the action with the appropriate address. Archbishop Bayley then ascended to the altar and pronounced his blessing. After the close of the ceremonies, Archbishop Bayley, standing upon the throne, spoke substantially as follows:

"There are many subjects which naturally suggest themselves on such an occasion as this. I might speak of myself and make an appeal *ad misericordium*. But it would do no good. Whatever may have been my feelings about assuming the new responsibilities, the matter is settled, and we must take each other, pastor and people, as people do when they get married—for better or for worse. It would be more pleasant for me to speak of this venerable See, of the good name it enjoys throughout the country, and of the great, good men who have been called in God's providence to rule over it. I might speak, too, of what these old walls have seen, of those early provincial councils which did so much to advance religion, of those whom you have seen and listened to, Bishops Henry, Hughes, Spaulding, and many other good and venerable men who have gone into the house of God."

After speaking of the feeling of responsibility which had taken possession of his mind ever since it was made certain that he was to be Primate, and saying that, after having been a Bishop 20 years, he thought before this appointment that he had become accustomed to the thorns inside a miter, Archbishop Bayley continued at some length in regard to the mutual responsibilities of himself and his people. The responsibilities of which I now speak, he said, might be called exterior responsibilities, which rest upon us as Catholics living in these times and this country. We live in a time of great excitement and great change, a time when everything is brought into discussion, when the most sacred and best recognized truths are questioned, when the falsest theories in regard to religion, Government, everything, are spread about on every side. We live in a time when the influence of the great majority of the periodical press is on the side of naturalism instead of preter-naturalism—when journalism has become the school which dominates over every other, and to which almost every one now goes for instruction, young as well as old. There are some, I know, who regard these things as the signs of the millenium; but I look upon them as the signs of the last times. One thing is certain. These principles are subversive of authority, of well-regulated liberty, and dangerous to the safety of the Christian family which is the basis of all Christian institutions. Against these influences the Irish Catholics have but one protection, and that is the teachings of their holy religion. There are scientific men who speak of the Church as a thing of the past which has done great good in times gone by, but which must now give way to science. These men may be very wise in some things, but they know less of the Church than they do of the stars whose light has never reached the earth.

The Archbishop then exhorted his hearers not to be discouraged, reminding them that the Church had fought many a battle and had always been victorious. In speaking of the power of the Catholic religion to guide even ignorant men aright, the Archbishop said that Catholics sometimes become the dupes of false patriots and self-seekers, but who ever heard, he asked, of a good Catholic, or even an average one, joining the International, becoming a Mormon, or making speeches at a women's rights meeting? This he considered a great matter, and Catholics ought to be thankful that their religion protected them from all such miserable isms. Archbishop Bayley, in closing, discoursed at some length on the necessity of care in the use of words, illustrating his meaning by calling attention to the perversion which men in these later days put upon such words as "duty," "loyalty," and "liberty."

A Funny Incident of the Campaign.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A Greeley and Brown meeting was held in Clifton Hall on Friday evening last, of which no fair report has been published in the newspapers. It was of so peculiar a character, however, that some account of it will be read with interest, even at this late day.

Isaac M. Jordan and Theodore Cook, Esqs., were the announced speakers. The hall was filled, and after organization Mr. Jordan led off in an effective speech of an hour or more. At its conclusion, there were calls for Mr. Cook, who rose to his feet and remarked, in substance, that in a neighborhood meeting of this character he thought it would not be improper to hear both sides of the question discussed, and, as he saw the Hon. Richard Smith was present, he for one would like to hear from him.

The suggestion pleased the audience, and the calls for Mr. Smith were so loud and pressing that he finally stood up, and said apologetically that he had not come prepared to make a speech, but, if the audience would excuse him, he would read one which had been delivered some time ago, and was pertinent now. Thereupon he began the reading of a speech in fierce denunciation of the Democratic party, and at its conclusion quietly remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have read to you the opinion which Horace Greeley, at Warren, Ohio, Sept., 1871, had of the party which now supports him for the Presidency."

This was thought a capital joke, and was followed by a good deal of laughter. Mr. Cook, however, while the Hon. Richard was reading, suspected the outcome of the performance, and suddenly remembered that he had in his overcoat pocket, in the cloak-room of the hall, certain articles which had appeared in the Cincinnati *Gazette* some time ago, and also a copy of the speech of Stanley Matthews, Esq., in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in which the Reformer had savagely denounced the corruption of the Administration and the party in power.

So while Mr. Smith was reading and almost smiling at the hugeness of the joke he was perpetrating on the unsuspecting Greeley and Brown folk, Cook slipped out, and, getting the precious documents, came in and took his seat. When Mr. Smith had finished, and the laughter had subsided, it was Mr. Cook's turn. So he arose and said if the audience would permit he would, in place of making a speech, entertain them by reading some choice extracts. Thereupon he produced the highly-flavored editorials, clipped from the Gazette, which were written during the war, and in which General Grant was pronounced an incompetent—a drunkard—an officer who suppressed reports from the field unfavorable to himself, and sent, or caused to be sent, by telegraph, only "puffs" of himself,—an officer who had ruined the army, and upon whose garments was the blood of soldiers needlessly slaughtered,—an officer who ought to be removed and disgraced, and much more to the same effect. At the conclusion, he remarked that these were the opinions which the Hon. Richard Smith had entertained of the man he was supporting for the Presidency,—opinions which had never been modified or retracted in the *Gazette*, and opinions which he had reason to believe the Cincinnati *Gazette* entertained of the President now.

It was observed that the Hon. Richard's face, which is unusually "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," grew as red as a peony during the reading, and it was surmised he rather wished that, upon the whole, he hadn't exploded his joke that evening. When Mr. Cook concluded it was supposed that Mr. Smith would make some sort of a defensive or apologetical response, but he, like a sheep led to the slaughter, opened not his mouth.

Mr. Cook then went on to read a portion of Colonel Matthews' speech, which he remarked to the audience in conclusion, was a better one than he could make himself, and contained reasons fully justifying any man's support of Greeley and Brown, though Colonel Matthews unaccountably chose not to act upon his own argument. The double surprise the audience had experienced made this one of the most thoroughly enjoyable meetings of the canvass, and the Liberals and Democrats had no occasion to complain of the turn given to it by the practical joker of the *Gazette*.

FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.

Sinking of the Tug Hattie Brown at Saginaw—Seven Lives Reported Lost.

From the Saginaw (Mich.) Courier, Oct. 12.

During the afternoon of yesterday rumors were rife in our streets that the ferry steamer Hattie Brown, employed in the transportation of passengers between Bay City and the village of Banks on the opposite side of the river, had been sunk by the tug Ransom while on her trip to Banks, and seven passengers drowned. Later we learned the following particulars: At about 10 o'clock a. m. the tug Ransom, having in tow the lighter B. C., passed through the bridge at Bay City on her way down the river. Soon after passing the bridge the ferry steamer Hattie Brown left her dock near the bridge, bound down, having on board several passengers, the exact number of whom is not known.

The two steamers ran by side of each other for quite a distance, so near that the Captain of the Ransom and the engineer of the Hattie Brown exchanged pipes. The Brown gaining on the Ransom, was soon so far ahead that the young man at the wheel of the Brown turned her head across the bow of the Ransom too quick, as the sequel proved, to clear the tug, which struck the Brown about midships, rolling her over, and, of course, capsizing all her passengers and probably her boiler out of her. The Captain of the Ransom, seeing that a collision was inevitable, gave orders to reverse the motion of the tug, so that the strike was not so severe, and simply rolled the Hattie Brown over. The motion of the Ransom's lighter, however, not so easily checked, the scow came down upon the tug, crushing in her after bulwarks and forcing her so heavily against the capsized ferry-boat as to cause her to go to the bottom. The passengers on the ferry, by one means and another, are supposed all to have been saved, but we hear of some narrow escapes. Captain Kelly, of the Ransom, seeing a man in the water, was reaching to his aid, when, seeing a woman's head rising out of the water, he jumped into the stream and succeeded in saving her, leaving the man to help himself as best he could. There were two females among the passengers, and when, by one and another, the passengers were rescued, the Captain of the ferry boat claimed to recognize all who were on boat, and asserts that no lives were lost. The responsibility of the disaster rests entirely with the wheelsman of the ferry, who, by his over-readiness to cut across the bows of the tug exposed not only his own boat but the lives of his passengers to the extreme danger of collision. It is to be hoped that it may prove true that no lives have been lost by his carelessness or foolhardiness. Up to dark last evening efforts were unremitted to raise the boat, which efforts will probably continue until successful.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE OF 1872.

'Tis not detraction now directs my pen,
But love of Freedom and my fellow-men,—
Desire to see the cause of Right grow strong,—
For this my effort, and for this my song.
Two candidates there are; the people's voice
Must make, for good or ill, the solemn choice;
Then let us study well and long debate,
Not for ourselves, but our distracted State.

First view the man called by a cruel fate
To rule our land, our highest magistrate.
Success was his, and laurels crowned his brow;
But where are they, those laurel-chaplets, now?
Ambition called; he heard her siren notes,—
Unwisely yielding, sought the people's votes;
He gained the Presidency, lost the fame—
Of military deeds in civil shame.
An officer of troops, his private will
Was all the law he knew; it was so still.
So, when his fancy San Domingo caught,
He tried to take it, and he stopped for naught,
Till men of more enlightened minds than he
Stood bravely up and said it must not be.
They gained his hate for this substantial cause;
They loved him well, but more they loved the laws.
And then State politics attract him; there
Again he brings his sovereign will to bear.
By Federal power and patronage he rules,
And grants State offices but to his tools.
His satraps govern States; each holds his place,
Not by the people's will, but despot's grace.
The royal kinsmen, scorning meaner toil,
Divide the prey and share their master's spoil;
With ready bludgeons they assault the man
Who dares rebuke the members of their clan,
And, safe beneath the shadow of the Throne,
Make theft their work, and infamy their own.
To this condition has a warrior great
Debased the land, essaying cares of state;
For this, we say, remove him ere he makes
More wilful wrongs, or criminal mistakes.

Now let us turn, his opponent to view,
And, thus comparing, choose between the two:

Behold a man of cultivated mind;
In councils able, and in actions kind;
A man who, starting from a low estate,
Has grown, by work and honest merit, great.
'Tis true he claims no courtier's polished arts,
And oft from rules of etiquette departs;
But, honest, able, independent, pure,
His life will closest scrutiny endure.
From youth to honored age, he still has been
A friend to Labor, and to lab'ring men;
Nor yet disclaims to share a farmer's toil,
To swing the ax, or turn the mellow soil,
No fashionable wat'ring-place attracts this sage,
Or doubtful pleasures of a reckless age.
To him the homely joys are of life dear,—
The poor man's board, the farmer's rustic cheer,
No way disloyal, in his temp'rate breast
No rankling thoughts of cherished vengeance rest.
His passions fierce, when threat'ning woes impend,
With dangers gather, and with dangers end.
A vanquished foe ne'er pleads to him in vain
Who has no pleasure in a wanton pain;
Quaint in his style, peculiar in his dress,—
For these small causes who shall love him less;
Or who, because his silver locks are few,
For this reject him, or who will doubt him true?

Between the candidates we here portray,
What man can hesitate, election day?

MADISON, Wis. GYNECS.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Money easy all day at 4@6. Sterling exchange firm at 108¾@109 for long; 110½@110¾ for short sight. The advance was occasioned by the scarcity of mercantile bills against produce.

Gold firmer and rather more active under the improvement in exchange, ranging at 113¾@113¾, closing at 112¾@113. Carrying rates, 1 per cent, and for borrowing, 3 per cent and 1-64 to flat. Clearings, $39,895,000. Treasury disbursements, $58,000. Export of specie, $338,134 in silver bars. The prospect of the renewal of shipments of gold is much discussed.

Governments firm. The Treasury took only $94,100 at par in gold out of the $800,000 offered.

State bonds dull and firm. Business in stocks was rather less active to-day, with less buoyancy than of late. Some large holders said they had been free sellers the past two days. The market opened active and somewhat above last night's prices, but became irregular and lower during calls, except for Union Pacific, Erie, and Canton, the former advancing to 40¾ on large business. Erie ... ¾ per cent, and Canton 3 ½. Western Union opened at 76¼, fell to 75¾, rallied to 77½, again declined to 75¾, and closed at 76¼; Wabash fell from 74¾ to 71¾; Union Pacific from 40¾ to 40¼; Lake Shore from 91½ to 90¾; Northwestern common from 74¾ to 72¾; Indiana Central from 36¾ to 35¼; New York Central from 96¼ to 95¾, and Ohios from 45½ to 45¼. Pacific Mail and Panama quite steady throughout the day. A portion of the general decline was recovered in the afternoon, and the market closed steady.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '62	116¾	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	[illegible]	New 5s	110¾
Coupons, '65	[illegible]	10-40s	109¾
Coupons, '65 (now)	114¾	Currency 6s	112

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessee, old	[illegible]	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessee, new	[illegible]	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	47		

STOCKS.

Canton	100¾	St. Paul pfd	[illegible]
W. U. Tel	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	Terre Haute	15
American Express	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	110¾
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	C. & A. pfd	114¾
New York Central	[illegible]	O. & M.	46
Erie	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	71	C. B. & Q.	138
Harlem	113¾	Lake Shore	91
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Indiana Central	36¼
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Un. Pacific stocks	40¾
Northwestern	[illegible]	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
N. W. pfd	[illegible]	Cen. Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	Del., Lack & W.	[illegible]
N. J. Cen	[illegible]	Bo., H. & Erie	8¾
St. Paul	[illegible]		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—1 p. m.—Market quiet, steady, and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—11 a. m.—Flour, 31s. Winter wheat, 11s 10d; spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 13s @13s 2d. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 16—Consols—Money 92¾; account, 92¾. Bonds of '65, 91¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 88¾; Erie, 42.

PARIS, Oct. 16—Rentes, 53 francs, 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—Evening.—COTTON—Firm; middling uplands, 9¾d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 31s. Corn, 29s 3d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Short ribs, 36s. Tallow, 44s 3d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 23 cars reported to arrive, 1,904, making total supply for week thus far 5,899 or 347 cars against 8.7 last week. Market opened dull and weak. Prices for good cattle rule at last week's closing rates. Common stock shade off, and but little doing, buyers hanging off for decline. Attendance fair; about 800 disposed of. Sales 300 Illinois steers, av 1,089@1,603 lbs, at $5.25@7.25; 56 Texas steers, av 1,095@1,100 lbs, at $4.25; 51 Ohio steers, av 1,082@1,320 lbs, at $5.25@6.45; 36 Ohio oxen and steers, av 1,887 lbs, at $7.87½, and a small premium; 18 Indiana steers, av 1,179 lbs, at $5.37½; 32 Missouri steers, av 1,087 lbs, at $5.65; 20 Canada stockers, av 1,057 lbs, at $3.85.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 6,200, making total supply for week thus far 14,600, against 10,400 last week. Market active at last week's closing prices. Sales, 126 Michigan sheep, av 67@39 lbs, at $4.40@5.90; 189 Ohio sheep, av 98 lbs, at $6.00; 1,790 Canada lambs, av 71@38 lbs, at $6.87½@7.75; 255 Canada sheep; av 108@137 lbs, at $5.75@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,000, making total supply for week thus far, 21,700, against 19,800 last week. Market active at $4.30@4.45. Sales, 600 Illinois hogs, av 247@278 lbs, at $5.40; 70 Ohio hogs, av 138@199 lbs, at $5.25@5.40.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—There is a fair trade doing to-day in general dry goods. The market for cottons continues strong and active, and both agents and jobbers are fairly busy. Prices strong, but unaltered. Laconia drills are now 15½c. Shawls and dress goods are selling very freely in the auction rooms; 1,100 shawls were sold at auction to-day and yesterday. Foreign goods moderately active.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 19¾c; Orleans, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; receipts, 28,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.40; common to good extra, $7.00@7.30; good to choice, $7.35@8.10; white wheat extra, $8.10@9.45; St. Louis, $7.35@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.35@5.40. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat lower, with holders disposed to realize; No. 2 and No. 3 Chicago mixed, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.54; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.58; winter red Western, $1.58@1.60; choice No. 1 Duluth, $1.64¼. Rye scarce and firm; Western 83c. Barley favors buyers; common Western, 80c. Malt unchanged. Corn opened heavy and lower, but recovered, closing fully up to yesterday's prices; receipts, 32,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 64c; sail do, 64¼@65c. Oats active and firmer; receipts, ... 44c; new mixed do, 44@48c; new white, 47@52c; old Western mixed, 45½@46½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 27@28c.

HOPS—Firm at 25@30c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@29c.

WOOL—Quiet; pulled, 50@55c; tubbed, 60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9¼c; Cuba, 8¾@8¾c. Molasses firm. Rice dull at 7¼@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼c; refined, 26@26¼c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 62@62½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firmer; mess, $14.60@14.75; prime mess, $14.00. Beef unchanged. Middles firm; pickled bellies, 9c; short clear, for February, 8¼c; long and short clear for December, 7¾c; long clear, spot, 9¼c. Lard quiet and weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@8¾c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet, firm, and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Easier at 92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—The market was generally dull and heavy; the only sales reported were 3 cars No. 2 corn at 53c.

FREIGHTS—Firm. Wheat, 14c; corn, 12¾c; Oats, 8c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; choice amber, $1.92@2.00. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63½@64c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed Western, 41@43c; white, 43@45c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $15.50. Bulk meats firm, and in good demand, offerings light. Shoulders, 7c; sides, 10¼c; clear rib, 11c; bacon shoulders, 8¼c; sides, 11¼@11½c; clear rib, 11¾c. Sugar-cured hams very scarce and firm; 21@22c. Lard, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Choice Western, 23@25c; stock scarce.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93¼c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 16.—COTTON—Steady; low middling, 17¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 12¼c; clear sides, 12½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 41@42c. Rye quiet and weak, at 68@70c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; stock very light, at $14.00. Lard dull and nominal; summer, 7¾c; steam, 7¾c; kettle freely offered at 8c. Bulk sides nominal; none offered; shoulders held firm at 6¼c. Bacon firm; jobbing shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 12c. Hams firm; 17½@19c, summer and winter.

HOGS—Dull and a shade lower at $4.25@4.50.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.43; No. 2, $1.14¼. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 33¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 24½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley steady; No. 2, 66c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 16c; Oswego, 23c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 158,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—COTTON—Middling, 18¼@18¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; $6.50@7.00. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull, but holders firm; white, 40c.

HAY—Dull at $24.00@27.00.

BRAN—Quiet; held at $21.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; clear sides firm at 13c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, declining; superfine, $5.00; extra, $5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7.50@9.25. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.67@1.70; amber, $1.80@1.85. Rye steady; 78@80c. Corn dull; Western yellow, 62@66c; mixed Western, 44@47c, latter choice old; new mixed, 43c.

PROVISIONS—Scarce, very little doing. Pork quoted $15.25@15.40. Lard, 8¾@9c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 94c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 16.—TOBACCO—Quiet and steady; sales 44 hhds.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; but little doing, owing to small supply; prices unchanged. Packers are preparing slaughter hogs, and have about 1,000 in pens.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.62½; treble, $8.00@8.75; family $9.00@10.00. Corn quiet at 65c. Oats at 39@40c.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $26.00@27.00; choice, $28.00@29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $16.00@16.25. Bacon dull and lower at 8½c, 12@12¼c. Hams scarce and firm; choice, 19c. Lard dull and lower; tierce, 9¼@9¾c; keg, 11¼@11¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugars, 1 hhd new red, classed good common, sold at 10¾c; molasses, new, fair, 55c; prime, 73c; coffee firm; stock light, at 14¼@18¾c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 122; sight, ¼@½ discount; gold, 113.

COTTON—Moderately active; sales of 4,700 bales good ordinary at 17¾c; low middlings, 18¾c; middlings, 19@19¼c. Receipts 2,313 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 4,163 bales; stock, 92,369 bales.

WHISKEY—92@99c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 White Wabash, $1.80; No. 3 do, $1.57@1.58; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.61; No. 2 do, $1.40 No. 2 red, $1.41¼@1.41½. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 42¼c; low mixed, 42c; white, 47c; no grade, 41c. Oats steady; No. 1, 33¼c; No. 2, 28¼c; rejected, 26c.

FREIGHTS—Lower; to Buffalo, 7¾@8c; Oswego, 16@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 1,000.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat easier; No. 1 red, $1.53; No. 2, $1.4[illegible]. Corn dull and nominal. Oats weaker; No. 1 State, 35c.

PETROLEUM—In good demand and firm; car lots, 24c; trade lots, 26c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak but not quotably changed. Wheat—Spring lower and irregular: No. 2, $1.13@1.17; winter inspected lots firm; No. 3 red, $1.75@1.78; No. 2, $1.85. Corn dull and unchanged, 38½@39c. Oats firmer; 25¾@26c. Barley—No. 2, 65c. Rye nominal.

WHISKEY—89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $15.50. Bacon dull; only small order trade. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $3.80@4.75.

CATTLE—No shipping lots on market; choice to extra quoted at $5.50@6.00.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—PASSED UP—Prop Raleigh; bark Summer Cloud; schrs F. B. Gardner, Dick Sommers, Lincoln Dall, Perry Hannah, A. Ford, Wagstaff, F. M. Knapp.

PASSED DOWN—Props Philadelphia, Antelope and barges.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16—Evening.—PASSED UP—Prop Raleigh; bark J. P. Marsh; schrs Exile, Wilber, Homer, Wm. Crosthwaite, W. G. Grant, Rawson, Windward Wave.

PASSED DOWN—Props Russia, City of Toledo.

WIND—East.

Canal and River News—Corn Receipts at LaSalle.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 16.—No arrivals or departures by the river or canal. Nine feet of water on the mitersill of Lock 15.

Corn is coming in more slowly now at all points along the Upper Illinois than at any other time during the present season.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Cairo, Alexander County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson County, Monday, Oct. 21.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

GENERAL BLACK.

Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.

Marshall, Clark Co., Thursday, Oct. 17, night.
Greenup, Cumberland Co., Friday, Oct. 18, day.
Tuscola, Douglass Co., Saturday, Oct. 19, day.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21, day.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, day.
Collinsville, Madison Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23, day.
Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Thursday, Oct. 24, night.
Ramsey, Fayette Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Assumption, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.

Golconda, Pope Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 30.

THE HON. C. H. MOORE AND A. E. STEVENSON.

Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havanna, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

JUDGE EUSTACE.

Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.

Dallas, Hancock Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Fountain Green, Hancock Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
LaHarpe, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings.

HON. W. W. O'BRIEN.

Cairo, Saturday, Oct. 19.

THE HON. JOHN R. EDEN.

Neoga, Cumberland Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Newton, Jasper Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
St. Marie, Jasper Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, night.
Portersville, Crawford Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Hardinsville, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Russelville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

Winchester, Scott Co., Friday, Oct. 18.

THE HON. JOHN N. GWIN.

Greenup, Cumberland Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Neoga, Cumberland Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Robinson, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Paris, Edgar Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

THE HON. W. E. WORTHINGTON.

Henderson, Knox Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Hermon, Knox Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Yates City, Knox Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Lawn Ridge, Peoria Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Southampton, Peoria Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Kickapoo, Peoria Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Trivoli, Peoria Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Kingston, Peoria Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Funk's School-House, Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Bradford, Stark Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Duncan, Stark Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Brimfield, Peoria Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
The above are all evening meetings.

CHARLES FEINSE, ESQ.

Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Metamora, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Washburn, Woodford Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Henry, Marshall Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Clinton st. between Randolph and Washington.
Entire Change of Programme.
TO-NIGHT,
Roberts' Great Troupe.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
Tendered by the citizens of Chicago to their favorite Comedian,
Mr. Billy Manning,
On which occasion a host of volunteers will appear, to make it one of the finest programmes ever presented in this city. Remember Friday, Oct. 18. Billy Manning's Benefit.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF
MRS. JAS. A. OATES
AND HER COMIC OPERA COMPANY IN
Fortunio and his Gifted Servants.
New Scenes, Music, Songs, and Dances. A bright and sparkling entertainment. Secure your seats during the day. Standing room only after 8 o'clock.
Matinee Saturday at 2:30 o'clock.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 92 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Cuba	Oct. 23	Abyssinia	Oct. 19
Scotia	Oct. 30	Batavia	Oct. 26
Java	Nov. 6	Algeria	Nov. 2

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, which are the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London. DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
CONTENTS.—The Poet at the Breakfast-Table (Part XI.), by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Nocturne, a Poem, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; A Dinner Party; Oriole, a Poem, by Rose Terry; Jefferson's Return from France in 1789, by James Parton; Guest's Confession (Part II.), by H. James, Jr.; Mozart, a Poem, by Celia Thaxter; The Primeval Ghost-World, by John Fiske; The New Day, a Poem, by Louise Bushnell; A Comedy of Terrors (Part IX.), by James DeMille; A Prodigal in Tahiti, by Charles Warren Stoddard; Recent Literature; Art; Music; Science; Politics.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.
CONTENTS.—A Chance for Himself (Part XI.), by J. T. Trowbridge; Rubbing the Fire Tongs, by Lucy Larcom; Our Little Woman, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; The Schoolmistress in Siam, by Mrs. Leonowens; and other interesting Stories with abundant Pictures, Rebuses, Enigmas, Correspondence, etc.
For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.

SPECTACLES.

New Application of Electricity.

J. MOSES' ELECTRO-GALVANIC SPECTACLES!
Attached to these Spectacles are two scientifically constructed Galvanic Batteries—unseen when worn—delivering through the nerves of the head
A SOFT AND CONTINUOUS STREAM OF ELECTRICITY,
Vitalizing and giving healthy action to the entire nervous system of these parts, absolutely and certainly curing
PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF THE OPTIC NERVE, WEAK OR DISEASED VISION, NEURALGIA OF THE HEAD OR FACE, LOSS OF MENTAL ENERGY,
And a host of Nervous Diseases, arising from depression of the nervous system.
W. H. GILLMORE, Editor of The People, Concord New Hampshire, SAYS: "They are perfect in every respect. Previous to using them I had abandoned reading and writing by gas-light. * * From the first hour of their use we realized a most grateful relief, and since using them I have frequently been engaged until midnight with no pain or inconvenience to my eyes."
Wholesale and Retail Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Apply to J. MOSES, 398 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.
Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.
Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.
WILSON BROS.
318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st., Sherman House, Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals for WATER WORKS.
To Whom it may Concern:
The City of Bloomington, Ill., will ... Sealed Proposals until THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. ..., to furnish said city for a term of not less than Fifteen ... than Twenty-five Years, with Water for General, Fire, ... Purposes, and for the Convenience of its Inhabitants.
1. The contractor or company to receive all moneys paid by private consumers.
2. The city to pay a specific amount per annum for a sufficient supply of water for general, fire, and city purposes.
3. Number of miles of main not less than ten.
4. Number of hydrants, one hundred and twenty-five double fire hydrants and six hydrants for public watering-places, to be furnished, put in, and maintained by contractor.
5. Capacity of wells, reservoirs, mains, engines, machinery, etc., to be sufficient to furnish three million gallons of water per diem, and subject at the same time to the usual test applied to works of this description for fire purposes.
6. Source of supply one and one-quarter miles from the centre of the city, being an underground basin, percolating through coarse gravel of an average depth below the surface of the ground of fifteen feet.
7. Number of inhabitants about seventeen thousand, and rapidly increasing.
8. Works to be completed and ready for testing on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873.
The city reserving to itself the right to reject any or all proposals.
B. F. FUNK, Mayor of the City of Bloomington.
PETER FOLSOM, WM. SPURGIN, E. F. EDWARDS, } Special Committee.

PROPOSALS
For the furnishing all material, setting up and putting in complete, the heating and ventilating, laundry and culinary apparatus of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 21st day of October, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, setting up and putting in complete, all the heating, ventilating, laundry, and culinary apparatus of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st.
Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of being required to commence, carry on and complete the said work as shall be required by said Committee and the architects, the Committee reserving the right to furnish any boilers and machinery the county may have on hand, the value thereof to be deducted from the contract price.
All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice and a penal bond, with security to be approved by the Committee, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the Heating, Ventilating, Laundry and Culinary Department of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building."
S. ASHTON, JOHN CRAWFORD, C. WAHL, JOSEPH HARRIS, J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee of Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
October 12, 1872.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document OF THE CAMPAIGN.
"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY."
"Grant's Public Record."
Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.
ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:
No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.
No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, Expenditures of the Government.
No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, arraigning Grant.
No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen C. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.
No. 9—Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government to the neglect of the People's Business.
All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 15 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid	$ .10
50 Copies	1.50
100 Copies	2.50
500 Copies	10.00
1,000 Copies	15.00

Send orders RAND, McNALLY & Co., Chicago.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
Official Drawing of October 5, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.	$50,000.	$25,000.	$10,000.	$5,000.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Orders filled and prizes cashed by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

FOR SALE.

Great Bargain
Mill Property for Sale
The Flouring Mill situated at Sheffield, Ill., on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, is for sale at a BARGAIN. Sheffield is one of the best points on the road for custom work, as well as for shipping East and South. The mill has three (3) run of burrs, good cleaning works, boilers and engines, in good repair. Cost very cheap. Besides the mill the property consists of twenty (20) acres of choice land, fine orchard, good dwelling house, large barn and out buildings. This is a rare opportunity for a good miller to locate. The above will be sold at very low figures. Address GEORGE FIELD & CO., Peoria, Ill., GILBERT & BREGA, Chicago, Ill., or to JAMES THORNDIKE, at the mill.
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1872.

FOR SALE.
Choice Staves, Heading and Hoops,
The best in the market, and the best are always the cheapest. Stave Yard and Office, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.
JONES & CHAPIN.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.
This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.
GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.
FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season, Nov. 1. For full information, address J. Lidgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
Jno. C. Partridge & Co
Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, to their new store, 48 and 50 Lake-st. Western Agents for P. Lorillard & Co.'s Tobaccos.

WANTED.

WANTED.
A first-class Canvassing Agent to work in the city. A splendid chance for one who will do thorough work. Address O 67, Tribune office.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
Forsyth's Scale Warehouse,
46 S. DESPLAINES-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAPANESE MERMAID!
A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY
ENTITLED "WASHING DAY."
This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

The monetary situation continues vexatious. The demand for short commercial loans is in excess of the supply of money, but for long loans on real estate the supply of capital is still large, and rates of interest are but little higher than when money is easy in the commercial markets. The difference between the demand for short commercial accommodations and long loans on mortgages, shows that nearly all the borrowers are looking forward to tiding over some short emergency. This is not only the condition of affairs in our local market, but it is general throughout the West, and, to a considerable degree, all over the United States. As a rule, it is the merchants who are the most pressing in their applications for loans, and the universal plea is that they cannot collect what is due them. But who is it that have consumed the goods of the merchants and cannot pay? In brief, it may be answered, "The farmers and the railroads." It is estimated that, in all the country tributary to Chicago, the average price that the farmer now receives for his corn is only 15 cents per bushel, and for his oats, not more than 10 cents. Wheat is low in proportion, and the high freights, which are one of the main reasons for these low prices in the country, affect all other products to some extent in the same way. A rise in prices in foreign consuming markets, would, of course, partly overcome this obstruction of high freights, but the railroads would even then get the lion's share. In another way, also, the railroads are to a large extent responsible for the present general inability to liquidate indebtedness. The enormous

EXTENSION OF WESTERN RAILROADS

is carried on almost entirely by the sale of bonds of the companies. When anything interferes with the free sale of the bonds the companies get hard up and cannot pay their contractors. These, in turn, can neither pay their laborers for constructing the roads nor the merchants of whom they have bought supplies in the nearest cities, and these latter again cannot pay their creditors in the East, and so the stoppage of liquidation goes around the entire financial circle. An instance of how this affects merchants in Western cities will be remembered in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad three or four years ago, when the contractors on the line owed the merchants of this city considerably over $1,000,000, and the delay in the payment of which caused considerable distress in mercantile circles. Another instance of the present, is in the reported indebtedness of the Northern Pacific contractors to merchants in St. Paul, which rumor states at $600,000 or $700,000, besides probably as much more to merchants in this and other Western cities. But this inability to sell bonds and get money to pay debts is not confined to the new companies. Even some of the oldest and best railroads of the West, that have been doing an enormous business over their main lines, and paying dividends for years, have, in the race of competition during the last few years, built, or indorsed the bonds of new companies to build, branches in every direction, depending, in either case, on the marketing of bonds, either in this country or in Europe, to pay for the new road. The recent

POLICY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

in raising its rate of interest from time to time during the last month or two, until it has reached the unusual figure of 6 per cent, has had a great influence in preventing the sale of American railroad bonds. England is uneasy at the possible drain of specie into Germany, and more so at the prospect of having to buy large amounts of wheat from foreign countries to supply the acknowledged deficiency in her own crops. Here, at last, we come upon

THE FIRST GRAIN OF COMFORT

for the West that there is in the whole situation, and one that may yet be the means of changing the aspect of affairs here, and so help to set everything in motion again.

There is, however, another and more encouraging view to be taken of the present situation in the West in connection with the fact that all the debtors

HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW

for their debts. Even the railroad companies, notwithstanding the plunder system upon which they are built, have their new roads, and the farmers have the greatest portion of their grain yet on hand that will be sold just as soon as the prices will leave them anything for taking it to market. There has been no considerable loss of property anywhere since the great fire in this city, and as that was a good while ago, and the loss was distributed all over the civilized world, it appears that the present stoppage in the liquidation of indebtedness may be removed by very [illegible] borne in mind, the situation. One th[illegible] business communities however, is, th[illegible] as great an extent as in more fa[illegible] seasons, they all require time to turn [illegible]mselves. Creditors must recognize the situatio[illegible]n and not press their claims. Six weeks hen[illegible]e the demand for money to move the

HOG CROP

[illegible]elp to make money temporarily more stringent here, but the large amount of money that it will place in the hands of the farmers thus enabling them to pay their debts, and also the amount of business it will make in Chicago, will be of great benefit to the business community here and to the West generally. In the

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

We publish elsewhere the full text of the circular to the stockholders consolidating the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Burlington & Missouri Railroads, one of the most important recent railway events.

LOCAL MONEY MARKET

there is no special change to note from the condition of yesterday. The banks are refusing a good deal of really good paper, which consequently goes into the hands of brokers and is offered in the open market at from 1¼ to 2 per cent per month.

The supply of currency in this market is rather small yet, and some considerable amounts are going to the country, which help to diminish the stock in hand.

New York Exchange sold between banks, to-day, all the way from 25c to $1 per $1,000 discount. The most general rate was 75c discount. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116	116¼
5-20s of '62	115¼	116
5-20s of '64	115¾	116
5-20s of '65	115¾	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
10-40s	108¼	108¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110¾	111
U. S. currency 6s	112¾	113¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 92½@95		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record yesterday:

CITY PROPERTY.

Washington av, w of and near Hoyne st, s f, Lot 46, with other property, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $3,000.

Kossuth st, bet Hanover and Butler sts, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,760.

Twelve lots, in w ½ Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $9,000.

Lincoln st, s of Harrison st, in rear, 24x127½ ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $700.

24 feet adjoining the above, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $700.

Jefferson st, bet Harrison and Polk sts, e f, 23½ ft to alley, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 64 to 10 and 58 to 72, in Block 34, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $11,000.

Lots 73 to 86, in same, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $7,700.

Indiana av, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, w f, 50x178½ ft (except 20x50 ft in rear), dated Sept. 16; consideration, $16,000.

Michigan av, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth sts, e f, 25x170 ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $22,000.

Summer st, s e cor of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $1,700.

Blue Island av, n e cor of Paulina st, triangle of 33 2-10[illegible] and 85 ft, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $3,000.

Temple st, bet Chicago av and Second st, w f, 24x92 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $750.

Same as the above, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $3,500.

Cornell st, bet Noble and Chase sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

Ewing st, bet Blue Island av and Halsted st, n f, 25 ft to alley; also, Lot 5 of Lots 12, 13, and 16, in Block 54, School Sec Addition, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $12,500.

Lot 20, of s 231 of n 664 ft of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $2,375.

Lot 32, in Block 2, of w ½, e ½ (except w 2½ chains) of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Indiana st, w of North Market st, n f, 40 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1, 1871; consideration, $5,000.

Desplaines st, 98 2 1-10 ft n of Monroe st, e f, undvd ½ of 91x119 ft, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $10,250.

Von Horn st, between Leavitt and Oakley sts, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $600.

Butterfield st, n w cor of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 48½x97 ft, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $1,300.

Fourth av, between Van Buren and Harrison sts, w f, 40x100 feet, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $17,000.

Ashley st, between Lincoln and Robey sts, s f, Lot 41, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,000.

25x124 ft, with buildings, in Block 22, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $2,600.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 2, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 1, in Block 35, of Johnston, Roberts and Storrs' Addition, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 21, in Block 1, of s ½ Block 9, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $700.

Harbine st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, Lot 97, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $525.

Lot 13, in Block 30, Sec 19, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $900.

Lots 16 and 19, no block in deed, of Wentworth's Subdivision, in Sec 34, 39, 14, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $8,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 26, of Hale's Lots 1 to 8, of Johnston's Subdivision in n e ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,150.

Same as the above, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,100.

Prairie av, n e cor of Fortieth st, w f, 75x160 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $7,500.

Lots 8 and 9, in Block 4, of s ½, w ½, s ½, n ½ of s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $1,350.

S e ¼ of s e ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $15,600.

Lot 31, in Block 3 of Nichols' s ½, Lots 15 and 16, in Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $875.

Lot 48, in Bowen's Blocks 2 and 3, in Ridgewood, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,100.

Same as the above, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 31 to 33, in Block 5, of Heintz's s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 23; consideration, $1,200.

5½ acres in n ½, s ½, s w ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, w of av, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $21,628.

Lot 1 of Abell's Lot 1, in Block 5, Cleaverville, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $7,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; there were none reported for the corresponding time a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8,316	.....	5,232	.....
Wheat, bu	89,520	.....	109,839	.....
Corn, bu	137,905	.....	202,640	.....
Oats, bu	48,510	.....	77,871	.....
Rye, bu	6,656	.....	1,500	.....
Barley, bu	45,460	.....	47,608	.....
Grass seed, lbs	36,300	.....	69,602	.....
Flax seed, lbs	189,881	.....	275,900	.....
Broom corn, lbs	71,920	.....	24,540	.....
Cured meats, lbs	64,530	.....	296,500	.....
Beef, brls	.....	.....	134	.....
Pork, brls	.....	.....	304	.....
Lard, lbs	9,700	.....	206,900	.....
Tallow, lbs	13,000	.....	38,511	.....
Butter, lbs	69,180	.....	43,120	.....
Live hogs, No	18,904	.....	6,481	.....
Cattle, No	2,845	.....	289	.....
Sheep, No	1,113	.....	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	144,935	.....	24,400	.....
Highwines, brls	703	.....	985	.....
Wool, lbs	113,600	.....	134,570	.....
Potatoes, bu	24,879	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, m feet	3,808	.....	1,410	.....
Shingles, m	5,597	.....	3,194	.....
Lath, m	54	.....	197	.....
Salt, brls	10,764	.....	1,277	.....

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,043 bu wheat; 557 bu corn; 4,895 bu oats; 301 bu rye; 6,245 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 219 cars wheat; 211 cars and 29,700 bu corn; 53 cars oats; 14 cars rye; 112 cars barley. Total (609 cars), 235,000 bu.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade announced to-day that, in future the rooms will be opened at half-past 9 o'clock in the morning; closed at 1 o'clock (sharp), reopened at 3:15, and closed at 4:30 p. m., and that smoking is strictly prohibited from 11 to 1 o'clock, that being the time of "high 'Change."

Corn at 15c per bu, and oats at 8@9c, are the current quotations in many parts of the country to the westward of Chicago. That is the same price on corn, and less on oats, than it costs to carry the grain from here to Buffalo, if delivered free on board, with the storage paid, and nothing allowed for interest or insurance. This is what the present high rates of freight are doing—literally paying the farmer none but starvation prices, scarcely more than enough to cover the cost of conveying it the average distance to the depot, without leaving anything for the cost of raising it. And with all this the farmer is obliged to pay double prices for a large part of what he consumes, if it be not the product of his own farm. This is what protection means to the farmer; he is protected in the man-given right to sell in the cheapest market, and buy in the dearest. The high price of iron, rendered artificially high by "protective" duties, is urged as an excuse for high rail freight[illegible] able to fall back [illegible]tions, but the farm[illegible] greater cost, that will be upon an argu[illegible]valid, by those who fleece him at reco[illegible]nds of every bargain he makes with those outside his own circle of industrial exertion.

The situation has really become an alarming one; it no longer belongs to the domain of mere political agitation (as the term is usually understood); it involves the consideration of the serious alternative of living or starving, and that to a very large and most useful class of the community. Especially is it important because the area of grain cultivation in the United States is now so great that there is little probability of future short crops in the aggregate. We may almost count with certainty upon a liberal supply of breadstuffs, if prices be not forced down, and kept down so low in proportion to the cost of the other necessaries of civilized existence that the grain-growers, as a class, become discouraged, and give up the business. Such a catastrophe is by no means improbable if the present condition of things be much longer continued.

Pertinent to this subject, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"From last night's despatches it appears that the Erie, New York Central, and Pennsylvania Central Railways have again increased their rates for the transportation of western-bound freights from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The press of freight for shipment both to the East and to the West this season is simply enormous. Most of the railway lines are being worked to their full capacity, yet it is impossible for them to move off the property as fast as it is received. If this is the case at present, when the water-routes are open and daily transporting thousands of tons, what will be the condition of affairs after these are closed?

"In the interior of the West it is feared that large quantities of grain will either have to be fed or held over to another year, because it cannot be got to market; and at the East merchants are greatly discommoded on account of the delays their goods are subjected to for the want of greater transportation facilities. This only indicates, however, the prosperity of business generally this season. But in a couple of years more it is to be hoped that we shall have one or two more trunk lines from New York to the West. They are much needed, and when built will be a great advantage to the commerce of the country."

THE MARKETS.

The tendency on 'Change to-day was again one of weakness in many of the leading departments of produce trading; though some of them were moderately active. Receipts were not abundant, and shipments were liberal, when we consider the high freight rates now ruling, while the pressure for warehouse room is much less urgent than it was a short time ago. But our warehouses are still too full for safety on the edge of winter, especially as the money market is so tight that it is very difficult to carry grain, even at present reduced prices. Hence the fears of a still further decline, when the winter's receipts come in for handling, and hence present weakness, as shippers are unwilling to take hold without further concessions. Groceries continue in steadily fair demand with prices generally firm. Sugars, syrups, coffees, and spices are quite active, while rice, soaps, candles and other articles in the list are only fairly so. The movement in staple and fancy dry goods was again reported large, the attendance of buyers in person being very full, while the order business was satisfactorily active. Prices were unchanged, ruling steady and firm for all save unseasonable goods, which were offering at something of a concession from former rates. In the butter and cheese markets there was a good degree of activity, and previous rates were being realized. Coal was reported active and firm, at $10.00 for Lackawanna and Erie. No change was developed in the fish and dried fruit market. Hay was less firm, owing to the advance in freights, but without quotable decline, dealers offering $18.00@19.00 for beater pressed timothy, and $11.00@12.50 for prairie. Hides continue dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Holders were asking 11@12c for heavy, and bright green cured hides, while buyers were unwilling to pay over 10¾@11½c. No change was noted in the leather, oils and tobacco markets. The lumber trade at the yards was active to-day, and prices remain unchanged. Building materials are in continued good demand; lime in bulk has advanced to $1.00@1.10. Iron and steel, nails and tinners' stock are active at former quotations. Seeds were quiet; timothy ruled higher; clover firm; flax dull, 1 car being sold at $1.51 on track. The wool market continues unchanged; prices are unsettled; sales were made to-day amounting to 12,750 lbs. The supply of beans is large, and, under a light demand, prices are reduced. Eggs are coming in freely and are weak at 25c. The market is liberally supplied with poultry and game, and an easier feeling prevailed. Common and mixed lots of potatoes were very dull, and prices irregular. Peachblows are steady at 45@50c for car lots. Southern sweets in fair request at $3.00@3.25 per brl. Apples more slowly, at $1.75@2.50 per brl. Choice winter varieties in fair request. Other fruits fairly active at previous prices.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations, with sales of 150 brls at 88c per gallon. There was a rumor of a sale of 50 brls at 88½c, but it was not authenticated.

Lake freights were moderately active, advanced ½c on yesterday's rates to American ports. A total of 23 charters was reported since the close of 'Change yesterday, 10 of which were referred to in our columns of this morning. These will carry out 57,000 bu wheat, 470,000 bu corn, and 500 brls pork. One rye charter was negotiated, but not reported. Sail rates closed at 16½c on wheat, and 15½c on corn, to Buffalo; 25c on wheat to Kingston, and 23½c on corn to do. Corn on through rate was quoted at 37½c to Boston, and 35c to Portland.

While vessels to American ports were in good demand, it was strange to see five or six Canadian vessels offered for freights to Montreal without finding takers. The reason assigned for this was the fact that there has been such a lack of facilities during the season for shipping grain from Montreal to Europe that most of the Canadians who bought grain here for export, have resold it, and this has aided to weaken our market, by increasing the volume of offerings, and the markets in other places have weakened in sympathy, thus furnishing an excuse for a still further decline here, when the fact was reported back to us.

Provisions were quiet and tame. The large receipts of hogs thus early in the season caused buyers of produce to hold off yet a little while longer, and they sparred to-day, without doing much, as usual. But, although hogs were lower, holders of produce were unwilling to shade their views; a few speculative offers were made to sell pork lower for delivery towards the close of the winter. Meats, especially, were firmly held, sellers claiming that the current weakness in hogs has been already discounted in every kind of produce, except pork. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October, $14.25@14.50; do, seller December or January, $12.62½@12.75; do, seller March, $12.75@12.90. Lard, cash, 8¼@8½c for round lots of winter; do, seller December, 7¾@8c; do, seller January, 7⅞@8c; summer rendered, 7¾@7⅞c for ordinary, and 8c for choice; dry salted shoulders 6@6½c; short ribs, 10@10½c; other descriptions, entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 11½@13c, and green hams firm at 8¾@9½c for present delivery; 8@8½c seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 4¾c; do short ribs, 7c. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅝@4¾c. Summer-cured long clear, 8⅝@8½c, boxed. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6⅞@6⅞c for short ribs; 6¾c for long clear; 7c for short clear; 8¼c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5¾@7c. Sales were reported of 550 brls mess pork at $14.50; 150 tcs lard at 8½c; 100 tcs summer do at 8c; 250 boxes shoulders, seller January, on private terms; 40,000 lbs green short ribs at 7c; 2,000 pcs green hams at 8½c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (average 15¼ lbs) at 12c; 200 tcs do seller November, on private terms; 50 brls city tallow at 8½c; 75 brls do at 8⅜c.

Flour was quiet and tame, in sympathy with an easier feeling reported in New York, which shut off buyers for shipment, leaving the market in the hands of a few buyers on local account. Prices on standard brands were unchanged, but there was an easier feeling in low grades, and buckwheat was lower. Sales were made of 50 brls white winter extras (Grove's A) at $9.25; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $7.25; 200 brls do at $6.50; 150 brls do at $6.25; 500 brls on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $8.00; 30 brls do at $7.50; 20 brls do at $7.25. Total, 1,200 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.00 on track.

Wheat was more active on cash, quiet on options, and again declined ⅜c per bu, though reported higher and scarce in New York. Buyers in Liverpool took hold with greater freedom at the recent decline. But freights were again stronger, both by lake and the Erie Canal, and with such a pressure of grain to go forward, shippers were unwilling to incur further responsibilities till they have cleared off what they have on hand. Hence the reported lack of receipts in New York failed to attract buyers, though stocks here and there are small, and wheat comes in here but slowly. Operators would seem to be afraid of a marked increase in our receipts in the future; for which reason many wanted to sell and few wanted to buy. The extra pressure to sell cash which caused it to drop [illegible]. There was a moderate shipping demand, but only for the lower grades. Seller the month opened at $1.12, fell off ⅛c, advanced to $1.12⅜, and dropped to $1.11⅜ at the close. Seller November sold at $1.11⅞@1.12⅜, closing at $1.11⅝. Seller the year sold at $1.11⅝@1.12⅛. No. 1 spring closed dull at $1.18; No. 3 spring at $1.03; and rejected do at 90c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring, at $1.18½; 800 bu do, at $1.18; 5,000 bu No. 2, at $1.12⅜; 19,800 bu do at $1.12½; 23,000 bu do, at $1.12⅜; 80,000 bu do, at $1.12⅛; 20,000 bu do, at $1.12¼; 39,000 bu do, at $1.12; 5,000 bu do, at $1.11⅞; 5,000 bu do, at $1.11¾; 11,200 bu No. 3, at $1.04; 6,800 bu do, at $1.03½; 1,600 bu do at $1.03; 1,600 bu rejected, at 90½c; 1,200 bu do, at 90c; also 400 bu white winter, by sample, at $1.85; 400 bu amber do, at $1.65, on track. Total, 221,200 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but weak, declining ⅛c per bu below the lowest quotations of yesterday's session, though a portion of the drop was experienced last evening. The causes were the same as those operating yesterday, added to reports of weakness in New York, and higher freight rates. Shippers contracted for a large amount of freight room for corn, but nearly all of it had been purchased previously, and these gentlemen already hold so much corn that is awaiting shipment, that they naturally do not want to load up much more. Offerings were liberal, but they were principally taken hold of by the short interests. Seller the month or cash No. 2 opened at 32⅛c, advanced to 32¼c, and closed tame at 32c. Seller November opened at 32⅝c, advanced to 33⅛c, and closed at 32⅞@32⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 32⅛c. Rejected was steady at 30½c, but little being offered. Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu No. 2 at 32⅝c; 8,600 bu do at 32⅝c; 27,000 bu do at 32½c; 27,800 bu do at 32⅜c; 40,800 bu do at 32¼c; 50,000 bu do at 32⅛; 50,000 bu do at 32c; 2,000 bu rejected at 30½c. Total, 196,600 bu.

Oats were dull, and again declined ¼c, though quoted scarce and firm in New York. Cash lots were the weakest, being freely offered to but few buyers, the owners not caring to carry them any longer. Options were relatively firm, but declined in sympathy. Seller the month sold at 21½@21⅜c; fresh receipts at 21½@21⅜c; seller November at 22¼@22⅛c; seller December at 23⅛@23⅜c (closing firm); and rejected was steady at 19c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 22c; 6,000 bu do at 21⅝c; 14,600 bu do at 21½c; 60,000 bu do at 21⅜c; 6,000 bu rejected at 19c. Total, 87,800 bu.

Rye was in moderate demand for shipment, but buyers generally insisted on a decline of ½c on No. 2, in sympathy with other grain; while holders were generally unwilling to concede it, claiming that, with our light receipts and small stocks, the property is cheap. Rejected was stronger. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 52c; 1,600 bu do at 51½c; 2,000 bu do at 51½c; and 400 bu rejected at 48c. Total, 5,600 bu.

Barley was in better demand, and averaged ½c higher than yesterday, though somewhat irregular. No. 2 opened firm at 64c, declined to 63½c, and closed firm at 63⅞@64c. Seller the month sold at 63½@64c; seller November at 62¾@64⅛c (closing at 63½c); and seller, first half do, at 63½c. No. 3 was in fair demand, except in the Central Elevator, for which the lowest prices were paid. Rejected was firm; cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 64½c; 18,800 bu do at 64c; 3,600 bu do at 63⅞c; 1,600 bu do at 63⅝c; 1,600 bu do at 63½c; 6,400 bu No. 3 at 47c; 1,800 bu do at 46½c; 9,600 bu do at 46c; 12,000 bu rejected at 37c; 800 bu do at 36½c; 4,000 bu do at 36c; 3,200 bu, by sample, at 80c; 800 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 800 bu do at 52c. Total, 71,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were moderately active, but lower. Wheat sold down to $1.10⅝, and closed at $1.10¾ seller the month, and $1.10⅝ seller November. Corn declined ⅛c, closing at 31⅞@31⅝c seller October, and 32⅝c seller November. Lake freights were ½c higher; one charter was taken at 17c for wheat, and one at 16c for corn, both by sail to Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

ALCOHOL—The demand was good and prices ruled firm at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no improvement to notice to-day, the demand being light, both on local and shipping account. Stocks are accumulating and the market is steady at the following quotations: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $130.00@150.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Are in plentiful supply, and small request; prices are a trifle easier, quotable at $1.50@2.00 for common; $2.25@2.50 for fair medium, and $2.75@2.90 for choice hand-picked navies. Sales were reported of 7 bags at $2.50; 10 bags at $2.00; 10 do at $1.90.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears were selling readily at $4.00@4.50 per box. Grapes at $2.75. Sales include 250 boxes pears at $4.50@4.75; 100 at $4.00; 100 at $3.50; 30 boxes plums at $2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no abatement in the demand. Brick is steady at $12.50. Lime in bulk has advanced, now quoted at $1.00@1.10. Other materials are unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—Was in good demand and former quotations were fully sustained all around. Choice grades are more plenty, and seem to be working a little easier, but other descriptions remain firm. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Under this head no new features were developed. Only a fair movement was visible in any article in the list, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly buoyant. Prices underwent no quotable change, as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 33½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 25c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—The demand for this staple continues steadily active, and a firm tone pervades the market. Stocks of really fine goods are, at present, light, but of common to good grades, the supply is liberal. We advance our outside quotations of Ohio and Western factory ½c, as follows: New York factory, 15@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—Met with an active demand, and was firm at the quotations, which were as follows: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains steady; the demand is improving, and dealers are preparing for the approaching packing season. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.20@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.50@7.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℞ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℞ m; pork and tierce poles, $29.00@30.00 ℞ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ℞ m. Sales include 250 lard tierces at $1.85. Sales were made of 50 second-hand lard tierces at $1.10; 1 car pork barrels at $1.50.

EGGS—The receipts were fair this morning, and the market is better supplied. The demand is light and the market easier at 25c. Sales include 200 dozen at 25c; 220 cases at 25c; 2,700 dozen in tubs and barrels at 24c.

FEATHERS—There was a good inquiry for home consumption and shipment. Prices are steady at 68@70c for prime live geese, and 35@40c for mixed lots.

FISH—This market was without change. Stocks are extremely light, and the volume of business is small in consequence. We repeat our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shad, kits, 1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business in this department continues dull, with little or no variation in prices. Raisins, prunes, and currants were meeting with some inquiry, but aside from these there was no considerable movement, and quotations are little better than nominal. We repeat our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; blackberries, new, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 33@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@22c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c.

GAME—Was in fair request, and, on account of larger offerings, prices were a shade easier. Sales include 28 doz prairie chickens at $3.75; 20 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 28 doz do at $2.75; 6 doz small at $1.25@1.50.

GREEN FRUITS—The supply of apples is increasing. Prices are not materially changed. Good winter apples are in fair demand; other varieties rather quiet. Grapes are in good request. Quinces slow. Cranberries steady at $10.00@12.00 for choice cultivated, and $8.00@9.00 for wild. Sales were reported of 30 brls apples at $2.50; 110 at $2.00@2.50; 100 brls at $2.00; 120 at $1.50; 1 car [illegible] winter at $1.90; 8 cases Catawba grapes at $3.00; 10 cases Concords at $2.50, and 13 Isabella at $2.50; 10 brls cultivated cranberries at $11.00@12.00; 1 car cultivated at $9.75 on track; 10 baskets quinces at $1.00; 20 bu do at $2.50@3.75; 1 bu do at $3.00.

GROCERIES—Nothing new was noted in the condition of the grocery market. Trade, though less active than a fortnight ago, is fair, and fully as good as is usual at this season of the year. The principal demand at the present time is for sugars, syrups, coffees, and spices, prices for which are very firm. Stocks are in good condition, and a satisfactory business is doing at the annexed quotations:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23¼c; Maracaibo, 22½@23¼c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9¼@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@13⅞c; granulated, 13@13¼c; A standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 12@12¼c; yellow C, 11¾@11⅞c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¾@11c; fair do, 8¾@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The advance in freights tended to weaken this market, but the continued activity in the demand operates to prevent a decline, and prices remain without quotable change. Dealers were offering the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@19.00; do loose pressed, $17.00@18.00; new prairie, pressed, $11.00@12.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was again dull and weak. Neither local nor outside buyers were operating to any considerable extent, and prices were nominally lower. Buyers were offering 11½c for light, and 10½c for heavy hides, but holders generally refused these figures, and values may be quoted nominally unchanged: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 27c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Choice comb is in good demand, and quotable at 20@30c; inferior and strained at 18@20c; New York prime, 35c.

HOPS—New hops are in moderate request at 18@25c for Wisconsin, according to quality. Eastern quotable at 28@30c.

IRON AND STEEL—Are in continued good demand, and prices are firm at the following range:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5	4-10@ 5	5-10	rates
Heavy band	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Light band	5	4-10@ 5	3-10	rates
Hoop	5	4-10@ 6	6-10	rates
Oval	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Round and square	5	4-10@		rates
Half oval and half round	5	4-10@		rates
Russian iron, perfect	22			
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21			
Sheet iron	7½	@		rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½		rates
German plow steel	11	@12½		rates
Bessemer plow steel	12½	@13½		rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12		rates

LEATHER—Remains firm, at unchanged prices. There is a steady movement at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 33@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℞ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℞ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℞ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℞ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ℞ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 33

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in moderate request. Prices ranged from $9.00@10.00 per box for French, and $8.00@9.00 for Malagas. New oranges $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—All articles in the list met with a good inquiry, former quotations being fully sustained. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 12c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 46c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The demand continues good; there were no changes to note to-day. We continue quotations: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.55; 6d to 60d, do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.82½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, 9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½.

NAVAL STORES—There were no changes to-day. A fair business was transacted at previous quotations:

Manilla rope, ℞ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℞ lb	13 @ 16
Hemp sash cord, ℞ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℞ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℞ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℞ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℞ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℞ brl	6.00 @6.50

OILS—Business in this department continues fair, and former quotations were well sustained all around. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 86c; do, ice-pressed, 80c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 93c; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We continue to quote:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Continue dull; the offerings are large and increasing, and excepting choice peachblows, they are almost unsalable. Prices are unsettled and range from 25@35c for poor to fair, and 40@50c for choice, by car lots. Sales were made from store at about 50@60c. Sales include 900 bu peachblows at 55@60c; 100 bu choice at 65@70c, in small lots; 1 car peachblows at 48c; 1 car do at 45c, 1 do at 43½c; all on track; 2 cars at 50c delivered; 1 car extra assorted at 60c; 1 car white at 30c; 1 car do at 40c.

POULTRY—The receipts this morning were quite liberal and prices ruled lower. Sales include, 7 coops mixed chickens at $3.00; 4 coops old at $4.00; 6 coops large spring at $2.75; 5 coops do at $2.50; 4 do at $2.00; 6 coops turkeys at 14@15c; 2 coops geese at $10.00; 2 coops ducks at $4.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The usual amount of business was transacted to-day. There were no alterations in prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.20
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.60
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SALT—Was in continued good demand, and firm. There are no changes to note to-day. We continue to quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags $3.00; do with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—The market was inactive. Prices were without quotable change, excepting an advance in fair grades of timothy, made by dealers. Sales were reported of 207 sacks prime timothy at $3.00; 115 sacks do at $2.90; 14 do at $2.75; 150 sacks flax at $1.55; 1 car flax at $1.51.

TEAS—In the tea market there was but little alteration noticeable. Dealers report a steady fair movement, and quote prices steady as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra fine Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Prices were firm and uniform. We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains steady and unchanged, as follows: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50@14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00.

WOOL—There were no new features to notice to-day. Trade was quiet and prices nominally unchanged:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	25@30c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@45c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@35c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

Sales were reported aggregating 12,750 lbs at the above range.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,018	7,242	712
Tuesday	2,845	18,804	1,113
Wednesday	3,730	19,542	1,621
Total	8,593	35,588	3,446
Same time last week	7,636	18,858	3,092

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,009	4,766	....
Tuesday	289	6,481	....
Total	1,298	11,247	....

CATTLE—So far as native cattle were concerned, there was little or no improvement in the general features of the market, buyers being few, and those few insisting upon still further concessions as the only conditions upon which they would invest. Consequently little was accomplished in the way of sales, as holders generally did not feel justified in accepting lower prices. There were some fine cattle on sale, but the prices offered were not satisfactory, and with two or three exceptions, none of this sort changed hands. The only transaction reported above $6.00 was 47 head, averaging 1,361 lbs, at $6.60. The drove was sold by Nicola & Addems to Nelson Morris for the New York market. A few car loads were taken at $5.50@6.00, but most of the transfers were effected at the low range of $3.50@4.75 for medium cows and thin steers to extra cows and fair fleshy steers. In the market for Texas cattle there was decided improvement, the demand being more active, and prices ruling firm and a shade higher. Not only did city butchers and packers buy liberally of this class of stock, but feeders were in the market, and operating. The "Northwestern Distilling Company" had a representative in the yards, the aggregate of whose purchases reached 433 head. Of this number, 400 were purchased of Gregory, Strader & Co. at $2.75@2.80. The highest price obtained for Texas cattle in this market during the present season was realized to-day by Bentley, Young & Co. for 113 head averaging 1,306 lbs. The cattle were fed by W. J. Murphy, on his farm in Shirley, McLean County, Illinois. Mr. Murphy is among our most successful feeders, and from his stables come some of the finest cattle that reach this market. Stock steers continue in good demand and rule comparatively steady at $3.00@3.50 for common light thinnish lots, and at $3.75@4.25 for medium to good thrifty young steers of heavier average. Veal calves were more plenty, and sold slowly at $3.50@5.75—the outside quotation for choice light. The market closed firm for Texas, but dull and weak for natives.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.60@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
35 choice steers	1,278	$6.00
43 calves	310	4.00
18 calves	323	4.00
9 calves	240	3.75
21 stock steers	881	3.85
53 thin steers	1,120	4.50
158 Texas cattle	898	2.80
119 Texas cattle	918	2.75
109 Texas cattle	935	2.75
14 Texas cattle	911	2.75
28 Texas cattle	923	2.25
17 choice steers	1,258	5.75
51 good steers	1,243	5.25
46 fleshy steers	1,244	4.75
19 butchers' stock	1,000	4.00
19 butchers' stock	885	3.75
33 thin rough natives	1,203	4.00
19 stock steers	998	4.12½
17 choice steers	1,2[illegible]	6.00
18 fair steers	1,199	4.75
113 extra Texan steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 extra Texan steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 fleshy steers	1,157	4.37½
69 Texan steers	1,061	2.50
15 choice steers	1,260	5.75
145 Texan steers	1,367	3.50
50 Texan steers	1,053	3.50
47 extra steers	1,361	6.60
24 calves	263	3.40
20 stock steers	888	3.30
15 butchers' stock	731	3.50
69 Texas cattle	1,081	3.50
20 choice steers	1,033	5.75
125 Texas cattle	1,053	3.00
17 stock cattle	1,053	4.00
93 stockers	939	4.00
35 fair steers	1,187	4.87½
17 Cherokee steers	925	3.75

HOGS—The fresh receipts were 19,542, making the total for the three days, 35,588; against 18,858 for the same time last week—an increase of 16,730. There were in the sale pens to-day somewhere in the neighborhood of 30,000 hogs, the number left over unsold last evening reaching fully 10,000. Under this large supply, the market, as may be supposed, was again weak and unsettled. Owing to the mild character of the weather, packers dare not operate to any considerable extent, and, although the shipping interest was liberally represented, the combined demand from that quarter did not prove sufficient to absorb more than one-half the offerings, and the market ruled dull and drooping throughout. The opening sales were effected at not more than 5@10c "off," but by the middle of the afternoon the decline had reached 10@15c, and at the close the tendency is unmistakably downward. Sales were reported at $4.45@4.80, chiefly at $4.55@4.70. The closing prices were $4.45@4.50 for common; $4.55@4.60 for medium, and $4.65@4.70 for good to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	288	$4.60	174	215	$4.70	19	219	$4.65
51	209	4.65	63	249	4.80	38	343	4.70
55	246	4.70	58	262	4.70	45	306	4.65
114	212	4.55	42	282	4.65	52	302	4.70
49	228	4.65	44	405	4.65	58	216	4.65
66	233	4.75	40	213	4.75	43	181	4.50
55	247	4.70	45	327	4.75	18	224	3.80
64	296	4.75	60	333	4.75	58	313	4.70
86	127	4.10	62	193	4.55	51	314	4.55
97	268	4.75	49	302	4.65	58	236	4.65
64	204	4.60	56	271	4.70	64	185	4.50
51	230	4.65	44	320	4.60	48	295	4.65
54	217	4.65	50	290	4.60	45	370	4.75
57	224	4.40	48	316	4.60	30	305	4.65
52	256	4.60	98	300	4.72½	102	299	4.65
650	240	4.60	67	218	4.70	53	229	4.60
190	218	4.70	42	206	4.60	40	185	4.50

SHEEP—A fair degree of activity characterized the sheep market; both local and outside buyers being in attendance, and operating on a liberal scale. Hence, with a light supply on sale, holders were firm in their demands, and the prices current earlier in the week, were fully sustained. Sales were reported at $3.75@5.00—chiefly at $4.00@4.75. Lambs are salable at $2.00@3.00 per head. We quote common to mixed sheep at $3.50@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.50, and good to choice at $4.75@5.25. We note the following:

NO.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
40	74	$450	76	78	$4.60	42 lambs		$2.87½
77	87	4.37½	57	74	4.25	110 lambs		2.00
103	87	4.25	312	87	4.40			

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

Vessels were in active demand, and rates unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00	Green Bay	$5.00@6.00
Ludington	4.75	Grand Haven	4.00
Pentwater	4.50	Oconto	8.00@8.50
Menominee	6.00	Suamico	6.00
Muskegon	4.00	Alpena	6.00
Grand River	4.00	Two Rivers	3.50

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,808	1,410
Shingles, m	5,597	3,194
Lath, m	54	197

At East Saginaw, a few days since, E. H. Scott sold to King & Clint, of Cleveland, 30,000 feet of lumber, fine Rifle River stock, for $7.50, $15.00, and $35.00, cash.

Trade at the yards was good, and prices unchanged. Quotable:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

Shingles on track are steady at $3.12½@3.37½ for A Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	30.00@40.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Cherry	25.00@60.00
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Basswood	12.00@35.00
Butternut	25.00@50.00

Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 151 m strips and boards at $17.00, 21 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr R. B. King, from Grand Haven, 85 m strips and boards at $17.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Speed, from Grand Haven, 100 m strips and boards at $16.75, 5 m piece stuff at $12.00, 10 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 16.

Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 300 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Meridian, Cedar River, 165 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 600 bdls staves, and sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 801 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Scow Mary Ann Scott, Milwaukee, light.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 500 tons railroad iron.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 170 pkgs fish, 118 cds wood, 40 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr Racine, Masonville, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 120 cds wood.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 240 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr A. M. Beers, Little Bay de Noc, 140 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Scow Mermaid, Holland, 60 cds bark.

CLEARED..........Oct. 16.

Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 26,000 wheat.
Prop Arizona, Erie, 400 brls flour.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 10 brls flour, 4 brls pork, 4 brls beef, 5 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Schr Lillie Parsons, Oswego, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 21,981 bu corn.
Brig Mechanic, Buffalo, 14,208 bu wheat.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 50 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 23,000 bu wheat.
Barge Roscius, Buffalo, 14,378 bu corn.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 5,000 bu oats, 1,500 bu corn, 25 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr J. M. Jewett, East Saginaw, 7,112 bu wheat.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Schr Hubbard, Buffalo, 16,827 bu rye.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Active and unchanged at 16c for wheat, and 15c for corn to Buffalo; 25c on wheat and 23½c on corn to Kingston. The engagements reported since the close of 'Change yesterday were: To Byng Inlet—Schr San Jacinto, pork and sundries on p. t. To Buffalo—Schrs Delaware, Grandy, Erastus Corning, Shupe, Kate Winslow, Alice Richards, Bridgewater, William O. Brown, Stafford, Bahama, and Acorn, and prop Plymouth, all corn at 15c; H. P. Baldwin, wheat at 16c; Montauk, wheat at 15½c; Mocking Bird, Young, corn at 15½c; Kelderhouse, p. t.; corn at 15½c; schr Reed Case, corn on p. t.; Ethan Allen, corn at 15½c. To Saginaw—Schr John Jewett, wheat at 12c. Total capacity equal to 57,000 bu wheat, and 425,000 bu corn. All the 15c corn vessels reported were either made yesterday afternoon or before 'Change to-day—the 15½c charters were made on 'Change.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—Rates steady. Charters as follows: Bark Favorite, salt to Chicago, 20c brl, f o b; schr Watts Sherman, salt to Toledo, 5c brl, f o b; schr Presto, salt to Grand Haven, p t. Reported by H. N. Smith, Esq.: Brig M. N. Standard, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, $1.50 per ton, free; schr A. Mosher, coal, Buffalo to Detroit, $1.00 per ton, free; schr Skylark, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $2.10 per ton, free; schr Lottie Wolf, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, $2.00 per ton, free; schooner Lyman Casey, railroad iron to Toledo, $1.25 per ton; bark Ogarita, Cleveland to Chicago Rolling Mill, $2.00 per ton, free; schr Newsboy, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, $2.00 per ton, free; schr Oneonta, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $2.10 per ton, free; schr E. M. Portch, stone, to Detroit, $350 for cargo; schr Nettie Weaver, coal, to Bay City, $1.25 per ton, free; schr Louis Day, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $2.00 per ton, free; schr A. Boody, railroad iron, to Chicago, $1.75 per ton, free of handling; schr O. Culver, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, down town dock, $2.00 per ton, free.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—Grain freights are lower, owing to a better supply of vessels. The schooner City of Tawas takes wheat to Buffalo at 16½c. The propeller Merchant was engaged yesterday at 17c. The schooners J. R. Noyes and Trinidad take wheat to Oswego at 23c.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind—Steady from the east.

—The schooner B. J. Gibbs is ashore, and probably a total loss, at Port Stanley.

—Three large rafts were lost near Port Austin, Lake Huron, and one at Rondeau.

—The schooner Black Hawk is ashore at South Haven, and an unknown vessel on Pilot Island.

—The scow Selt and schooner Harrison have been libelled, at Milwaukee, for debt.

—The barge Wm. McGregor, consort to the propeller Forest City, grounded on reaching the St. Clair flats, day before yesterday.

—The schooner F. W. Gifford sprung a leak while going up Detroit River, which will require her going into dry dock.

—A schooner loaded with cord wood, and bound for Toronto, capsized in a gale while passing Port Huron, Ont., Saturday afternoon. The tug Annie Reed put out immediately to her assistance, and reached her in time to save the hands, who were swimming for their lives.

—The weather on Lake Huron has been very violent for the past two or three days, the wind from the northwest blowing a gale. Only a few vessels were out upon that lake but that could take care of themselves under the emergencies. Not so, however, with three rafts which were overtaken by the storm and were lost at or near Port Austin on Sunday.

—DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—The schooner Gifford, James Couch, D. P. Dobbins, and many others, reported by Captain J. W. Hall in the Detroit papers and in the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, as having passed Detroit Saturday, Oct. 12, bound up, is false, as they passed up on Monday evening in tow of the tug Sweepstakes. This kind of guess-work is causing a great deal of trouble among vessels and it is a daily occurrence. C. W. NORTON, Marine Reporter.

—The Saginaw *Courier* says the new schooner L. C. Butts, built at the South Saginaw Shipyard during the past summer, was successfully launched Friday afternoon. Her dimensions are 170 feet keel, 32 feet beam, and 11 feet hold. She was built for Messrs. Rust & Co., and will engage in transporting lumber from Saginaw to Cleveland.

—Private advices received in Milwaukee day before yesterday stated that the schooner Alice B. Norris, while being towed down the Detroit River, on her passage down, struck on the limekiln reef, and received such extensive injuries that she was compelled to go on to the dry-dock at Buffalo. It was thought that her repairs would cost $4,000 or $5,000.

—Charles A. Mack, Clerk of the steamer India, gives the following account of a remarkable phenomenon observed on Lake Erie: Sunday morning, about 9:30, while about ninety miles from Erie, and nearly abreast of Cleveland, on our course to Detroit, we saw an immense waterspout, which at first looked like the heavy black smoke from a steamer. It gradually took the shape of a column, and arose to the clouds, seemingly drawing up and discharging an immense quantity of water. Soon after this spout arose others, which came in sight in the same direction, and six were visible at the same time, all apparently within two or three miles of each other. They changed locality a good deal, and two of them appeared to pass each other. While these "spouts" were in operation they appeared like long black clouds or columns, discharging immense quantities of smoke, which appeared to be caused by the falling water. Vivid lightning could be seen beyond these spouts, and by the aid of a glass, it could be plainly seen that the lake in the vicinity was terribly agitated." The India was about six miles distant from these spouts—perhaps a little more. They lasted over half an hour.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:15 p. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a. m.	*9:05 a. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st., and Michigan-av; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

Leave Chicago	† 9:40 a. m.	§8:25 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	† 6:00 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	†10:55 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.

†Mail and Express, except Sunday.
§Lightning Express, except Saturday.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 8:25 p. m.
Running time only 12 hours.
The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	‡2:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	†3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	†4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	†7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.	†7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	†5:30 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express	*9:20 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*2:00 a. m.
Mail	†5:00 a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:20 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:20 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*5:20 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:10 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	*‡[illegible] a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†6:20 a. m.

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:20 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Grand Trunk Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

THE SAND[illegible]

How This Important Item [illegible] Obtained—New and In[illegible] vented for the Purpose.

EVANSTO[illegible]

A Meeting of Citizens Determi[illegible] Right of Way to the Chicago [illegible] way.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES

FINANCIAL.

PARTNERS WANTED

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MINNIE L., CALL FOR [illegible] to-day.

Toledo, $1.25 per ton; bark Ogarita
to Chicago Rolling Mill, $2.00 per ton;
seboy, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee,
ton, free; schr Oneonta, coal, Cleve-
hicago, $2.10 per ton, free; schr E. M.
none, to Detroit, $250 for charter;
eaver, coal, to Bay City, $1.25 per ton,
r Louis Day, coal, Cleveland to Chi-
00 per ton, free; schr A. Boody, rail-
, to Chicago, $1.75 per ton, free of
; schr O. Culver, coal, Cleveland to
down town dock, $2.00 per ton, free.
ward, Oct. 15.—Grain freights are
ing to a better supply of vessels. The
City of Tawas takes wheat to Buffalo
. The propeller Merchant was engaged
at 17c. The schooners J. R. Noyes
lad take wheat to Oswego at 23c.

MARINE ITEMS.

Steady from the east.
schooner R. J. Gibbs is ashore, and
a total loss, at Port Stanley.
large rafts were lost near Port Aus-
Huron, and one at Rondeau.
schooner Black Hawk is ashore at
ven, and an unknown vessel on Pism.

ow Selt and schooner Harrison have
ded, at Milwaukee, for debt.
arge Wm. McGregor, consort to the
Forest City, grounded on reaching the
ake, day before yesterday.
chooner F. W. Gifford sprung a leak
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y lasted over half an hour.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Depot of Lake, Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in
ne and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	*9:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Kansas City Exp.	*9:30 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Express	*2:15 p. m.	*4:15 p. m.
	*2:15 p. m.	*4:15 p. m.
	*5:15 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
	*11:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Day Express	*11:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Express	*11:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Accom'n	*11:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Accom'n	*5:15 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Accom'n	*11:15 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
epted.	Sundays, excepted.	† Saturdays.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.
Depot, Lake, foot of Lincoln Park, and Lexington-av., near south end of Clark-st. bridge. Ticket offices at Depot, corner Washington, and Madison-sts. bridge.

Kansas City Express	*9:15 a. m.	*6:40 p. m.
Kansas City Express	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Accom'n (Bloomington Division)	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Accom'n (Main Line)	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Jacksonville Express	*9:30 p. m.	†7:15 p. m.
Express		
Express, via Joliet	†9:45 a. m.	†7:15 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Express	†9:45 a. m.	†7:15 a. m.
St. Louis & Barr's Ac.	†5:00 p. m.	†10:00 a. m.
Joliet Ac.	†5:00 p. m.	†10:00 a. m.
Joliet Ac.	†11:45 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
Joliet Ac.	†5:30 p. m.	†8:30 a. m.
Joliet Ac.	†6:15 p. m.	†10:15

NATIONAL COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting of the National Board of Trade.

Propositions Favoring Improvements in the Erie Canal.

The Practice of Issuing Scrip Dividends Strongly Condemned.

Railroad Extortions—Immigration—Corners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The National Board of Trade commenced work briskly to-day. The following is a full list of representatives present from the West and Southwest: New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, W. M. Burwell, L. J. Higby, delegates; W. H. Summers, W. C. Block, alternates. St. Louis Board of Trade, General C. B. Fisk, William H. Maurice, E. D. Jones. Mobile Board of Trade, Daniel Wheeler, B. W. Smith, Hon. A. Murdock. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, William E. Smith, Edward Sanderson, J. F. Hill. San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, C. J. Dempster, George Hawes. Kansas City Board of Trade, Hon. James E. Marsh. Galveston Chamber of Commerce, George Ball. Chicago Board of Trade, A. M. Wright, George M. Howe, S. H. McCrea, Alexander Morrison, N. K. Fairbank, Charles J. Davis. Detroit Board of Trade, Richard Hawley, John S. Patton. Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Lester Taylor, Theodore Cook, C. W. Rowland, C. M. Halloway, William Henry Davis, W. Clifford Neff. Louisville Board of Trade, Andrew Graham, James M. Duncan, Wm. B. Hamilton. Cincinnati Board of Trade, A. T. Goshaon, Wm. S. Munson, Augustus Hessel.

The business disposed of to-day consisted of resolutions condemning illegitimate watering of stock; also favoring the enactment of penal laws for issuing spurious warehouse receipts to protect holders of receipts negotiable; also a resolution to compel railroad companies to weigh freight received on connecting lines, or be responsible for weight marked on package; also resolutions to perfect foreign treaties protecting immigrants on the high seas, and condemning all capitation tax on immigrants.

The Board will visit the harbor to-morrow afternoon, and be banqueted at Delmonico's Friday evening.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The National Board of Trade of the United States, together with a delegation from Canada, re-assembled this morning at the City Hall. Delegates were informed that their ladies might accompany them on the trip down the bay, tendered by the Chamber of Commerce. Memorials on a return to specie payments, uniform international rates of postage, and the transportation of the products of the Atlantic States to the seaboard, were presented and referred to committees; also a resolution by Mr. Fisk, of St. Louis, advocating the opening up and utilizing for agriculture and commerce, the territory now occupied by Indians, and a proper reciprocal reduction of import and export duties of the United States and other countries.

A resolution was passed condemning the practice of issuing scrip dividends, the watering of stocks, and issue of stock without a full money equivalent by incorporate companies.

Mr. Rowland, of Cincinnati, submitted resolutions that the Executive Committee memorialize the different States for passing laws to punish the issue of spurious warehouse receipts, and make receipts negotiable.

After some little discussion, and the reading of a paper on warehouse receipts and the protection of merchants' property in grain elevators along the railway routes, by Mr. Holton, of Milwaukee, the resolution of Mr. Rowland was agreed to.

The subject of redeeming the 20 per cent duty on Canadian lumber was referred to the Committee appointed to confer with the Canadian delegates.

Mr. McKeaven, referring to the resolution of the Newark Board of Trade, continuing the 20 per cent duty on lumber, said that at the rate of cutting of 1869, in Michigan, in less than seventeen years the State would be denuded. The reduction to $2 in gold, made by Congress, was insufficient.

Resolutions of the Buffalo Board of Trade, chiefly bearing on the improvement of the Erie Canal, having been read, Mr. Busby, of Philadelphia, said they were asked to suggest improvements for parts of the country of which they knew nothing. The time was come for the Board to say that such subjects were beyond their jurisdiction.

Mr. Isaacs, of Richmond, asked to have the subject postponed to the next annual session, as the Richmond Chamber had not received the programme in time, and were unprepared.

After discussion, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The proposition of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, that general freight agents of all railroads in the United States be exhorted to form a general and national classification of freight, and that Congress be requested to pass laws to prevent injurious discrimination of rates of freight, or extortionate charges for its transfer, and give the weakest individual redress against companies, was next discussed.

Mr. Busby, of Pennsylvania, moved a conditional clause, that Congress be asked to pass laws favoring the placing of rolling stock by individuals and companies on railways for the transportation of merchandise, so that competition may lead to a reduction of rates.

Mr. Branch thought that the giving to the centralized power at Washington power over the railways was extravagant and dangerous. Railroad and express companies are dangerous to the country, but not so dangerous as the Federal Congress controlling the railways.

Mr. Rowland, of Cincinnati, said he was going to the States through which the freights pass for a redress of the evils, and not to Washington. [Applause.] He thought the Federal Government had too much power already. Unless we can limit the Government, our whole system of government must be revolutionized, and our doom is sealed. [Applause.]

Mr. Seargent, of New Haven, moved that the Legislatures of the various States be inserted instead of Congress.

The whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Chickering, of Boston, called up the propositions of the Boston Commercial Exchange recommending measures whereby the weight of corn sent over the railways would be guaranteed to the merchant who received it, so that railways shall be responsible to the merchant.

Mr. Ferguson, of Troy, read a lengthy paper on the means of securing better railway service. He said the present charges for passengers and freight are extortionate, and warned Boards of Trade against the iron rule that railway despotism is placing on the necks of the people.

Mr. Chickering moved that the Legislatures of States be asked to pass a law compelling railways receiving freight from connecting lines to weigh the same, or be responsible for the amount in the original bill of lading, which was adopted.

Mr. Chandler, of Boston, introduced resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade to the effect that Federal supervision over emigrants should cease after they have passed through the Custom House, and their subsequent treatment be left to the seaboard States and municipalities. He was opposed to the establishment of an Emigrant Bureau, because he was opposed to centralization. He also read a resolution of the Boston Board condemning monopolies oppressive to immigrants, and all taxes, direct or indirect, on all foreigners coming to settle here. Mr. Chickering also said they admitted that in New York there was an Emigrant Board in which good men took care of the emigrant without pay, but in Boston they opposed head money on principle. The emigrants land in Boston without being interfered with by runners or any one else; land direct from the ship without charge, and with as much baggage as they like, and take the cars for the West. Let America open her arms to the oppressed and enterprising of the world without any interference, leaving their protection to police supervision.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Ropes submitted resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade, asking Congress to prevent charges being made on shipping under State or municipal laws, which charges were explained to be anchorage, harbor fees, and compulsory pilotage.

Mr. Wetherill, of Pennsylvania, said if they were going to Washington upon every trifling difficulty, State lines may soon be obliterated, and there may be no United States.

The propositions were vigorously opposed, on the ground that if the pay of pilots is reduced, pilots may not be had when wanted, and insurance would be increased.

Referred to the Executive Council.

The practice of cornering in wheat and other products was brought up for discussion by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and was strongly denounced, and, on motion of Mr. Branch, of Richmond, was referred to the committee.

The delegation of the St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange took their place in the Convention this afternoon.

The excursion down the bay, to be given the delegates by the Chamber of Commerce, takes place to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Five thousand laborers on the steamship docks of this city are on a strike.

The steamships Peruvian and St. Andrew have arrived.

MOVILLE, Oct. 16.—The steamship Australia has arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The suit against United States Consul Dudley, at Liverpool, by a man named Alcott, who enlisted as a seaman on the privateer Alabama, for compensation for his detention at Liverpool as a witness, by order of Mr. Dudley, at the time the Alabama sailed, has resulted adversely to the plaintiff. The Court decided that the Geneva Tribunal had settled all questions connected with the Alabama case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The London *Telegraph* of the 5th says: "Lately a case of wholesale poisoning has been the subject of magisterial inquiry at West Auckland, a woman, named Mary Ann Cotton, having been accused of causing the death of her husband, three children, and a lodger, within a comparatively limited time. It is said that suspicions have arisen that accused has been a systematic poisoner, and that in the course of her career no less than nineteen persons have been disposed of, namely, fifteen children, three husbands, and one lodger."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—A despatch from Ferral, yesterday, says that the frigate Victoria was hourly expected in that harbor. Preparations were being made for an attack upon the insurrectionists. Hostilities were to commence at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon if the rebels had not surrendered. The municipal authorities of Ferral yesterday requested the Government to suspend its attack on the insurrectionists, as negotiations were pending for their surrender. The commander consented to wait until afternoon.

The Cortes, by a vote of 205 against 68, has voted a reply to the address from the throne. Those who voted in the negative were Republicans and Alphonsists. There are now ten vacancies in the Cortes, and elections for members to fill them have been ordered for the 3d of November.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—Prince Nicholas, of Montegreo, has sent a telegraphic despatch to the Sultan, promising to punish those of his subjects who recently had the encounter with a party of Turks at Leposa.

JAPAN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A despatch from the East announces that the railway between Yokohama and Yeddo, Japan, has been formally opened by the Mikado.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Oct. 16.—The American Squadron has arrived at Sagres, a small seaport town in the Province of Algarves.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Goldsmith Maid Wins New Laurels in Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—A vast crowd of people assembled in Sacramento to-day, to witness the race. Business was generally suspended. The pools sold in the morning, the Maid bringing 50, Occident 35. Two minutes and 16 seconds was the favorite time. Betting was dull. At 1 o'clock several thousand spectators were within the enclosure. The pools sold, Maid 100, Occident, 67, selling slowly. At 2 o'clock the horses walked to and fro. Pools—Maid, 25; Occident, 18.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 16.—The race between Goldsmith Maid and Occident, at the Agricultural Park course, Sacramento, this afternoon, drew a crowd of 10,000 people, among them many of the leading citizens of the State. The race was for a purse of $10,000, mile heats, best three in five. Goldsmith Maid has a noble record, and, of course, is well known throughout the country. Occident is a sorrel gelding, about 9 years of age, served his time in a vegetable wagon, and was unknown to the public until purchased by ex-Governor Leland Standford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and trained by James Eoff, a well-known horseman.

The Maid was the favorite at the outset, $100 being freely staked on her against $55 on Occident.

Both horses were in excellent trim this morning. The track was in splendid condition, the weather warm and pleasant, and the spectators expected a lively contest. This was the first race for Occident, and no one could anticipate his action. His speeding tests this morning were satisfactory, and it was believed that he would do himself justice in the race.

First Heat—Occident drew the pole, and they commenced scoring at half-past 2. Nine false starts were made in scoring. Budd Doble, the driver of the Maid, always came up in front Eoff holding Occident back. Eoff was fined $150 for refusing to obey the orders of the Judges. Two more false starts, and the horses finally got off on the eleventh score at half-past 3. Occident showed a length ahead to the first quarter. Time 33¼ seconds; opened a gap of day light at the half mile. Time, 1:17¼. When approaching the three-quarter pole, the Maid collared the horse and passed him. Coming down the home stretch she pulled ahead, Doble laying on the whip. The Maid passed the line three lengths ahead. Time, 2:20¼. Occident's time, 2:21¼. Occident behaved splendidly, and was not fretted by the scoring. Neither of the horses showed signs of fatigue. Occident still had many friends.

Second Heat—Betting was about the same as at the commencement, two to one. Both horses came up fresh and got off at the first score. The Maid had the pole. She drew out daylight at the quarter, time 34½. Maid increased her distance two lengths at the half mile; time, 1:08¾. There was no change to the home stretch, where the Maid drew ahead again and passed under the string twenty yards ahead. Time, 2:20½. No pools selling on the race

Third Heat—Both got off at the first score. Occident made a spurt and took a lead of three lengths to the first quarter. Time, 34¾. The Maid gained slightly before making the half, and passed it about the same. Time, 1:09¾. The Maid was closing, and in the third quarter Occident broke badly, and the Maid passed the line ten lengths before he regained his feet. The Maid then easily took the heat in 2:22, beating Occident by nearly three-quarters of a distance. Budd Doble, driver of the Maid, charged Eoff with running into the mare before reaching the first quarter. Eoff ran the wheel of his sulky against the shaft, and then over the foot of the Maid. The Maid's foot was slightly scratched, but not damaged to any extent. She will probably be lame a couple of weeks. This action on the part of Eoff is generally condemned. After the race Eoff quarrelled with Jackman, the owner of the Maid's mate, and struck him. He was promptly arrested. The trouble grew out of Eoff's actions.

The result of the race is a great disappointment to the people here, but is not unexpected. Governor Stanford, owner of Occident, stated publicly this morning, before the race, that his horse was either sick or tampered with last night. This is not generally credited.

Next Wednesday Occident trots against Lucy in San Francisco. The time surprised everyone, particularly the sporting fraternity, who bet heavily on 2:16 and 2:17.

Trotting and Pacing Races at South Bend.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 16.—The better weather brought a better attendance at the races to-day, and much betting of small money was a consequence. A large number of pools were sold for the 2:35 race, with John H. the favorite, which was the winning horse in the three minute race of yesterday. Four horses were entered as follows: John H., Frank Shaw, Cordilworth, and Peavine; purse, $500. John H. won, though the race was closely contested. Time, 2:35¾, 2:41½, 2:41½.

Between the heats in this race, another took place, with seven entries to trot nearest to three minutes, which caused considerable fun and the exchange of a good amount of postal currency, and was won by Independence in 2:59.

Purse $100—a pacing race, closed between Black Crook and Silver Heels, which was taken by the former in 2:51 and 2:59.

Fourteen horses are entered for the different races to-morrow. It is thought somebody will be surprised because of a number of offers for bets for unnamed horses.

CAPTAIN HICKEY SUSPENDED.

Indefinite Charges Preferred Against Him by Mr. Talcott—Some of the Witnesses Who Will Testify Against Him.

Captain Michael C. Hickey, commander of the First Police District, received an official communication, on Tuesday evening, notifying him that he had been suspended from duty, pending his trial on a series of charges which had recently been preferred against him. This temporary suspension from office was effected by the order of Mancel Talcott, President of the Board of Police. Superintendent Washburn was careful to state this in his letter to the Captain, in order, probably, to save himself from being mixed up in a muddle about which he knows nothing. Sergeant Louis J. Lull has been appointed to the command of the district until such time as Captain Hickey's alleged shortcomings can be inquired into and definitely disposed of. His trial is set for next Monday week, but in all probability it will be called before that time. The charges brought against him are of the most indefinite character. One accuses him of having released prisoners from custody without proper authority, "some years since," another accuses him of "another similar case," and still another accuses him of "whatever similar cases that may come up." He is also charged with having violated police regulations with regard to the disposal of stolen property, but the dates on which the alleged offences were committed are not given. Mr. Bill Wray, a distinguished criminal of these parts, and Mr. Tote Yates, an individual in the private detective line of business, are believed to be the principal witnesses for the prosecution. It is also believed that a local law firm of some prominence will have sworn testimony to offer against the Captain. Hickey takes the matter very coolly. He looks upon the charges and forthcoming trial as evidences of the spite entertained against him by Talcott, whom he made take a "back seat" on more than one occasion when he was interfering with matters that did not concern him. The Captain feels confident of proving his integrity, despite the testimony of all the thieves and compounders of felony that can be arrayed against him. His trial will probably be the means of laying bare to the public the operations of a notorious gang of thieves, who have been working here for some years.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mother Superior Eusebia, of St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.

St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind., has suffered an almost irreparable loss in the death of Mother Superior Eusebia, who, for many years, has been Directress of studies and teacher of the graduating classes in that flourishing institution of learning. Mother Superior Eusebia has been a leading spirit at St. Mary's since it was a small boarding-school, until the present, when it has grown mainly through her executive ability, untiring energy, and constant labor, to be one of the wealthiest and most flourishing ladies' academies in the country. The Sisters of the Holy Cross are an American order, its founder being an American lady, Mother General Angela, who is the sister-in-law of General Sherman. Mother General Angela's great forte is in gathering around her ladies of diversified talents and culture, and assigning them to the positions in the faculty best suited to their tastes and acquirements. In placing Sister Eusebia as the Superior of St. Mary's, no better selection could be made. A well-bred, highly-cultured, and accomplished woman, deeply versed in mathematics, the sciences, philosophy, and the languages, she had the reputation of being one of the best educated ladies in the land. When the sad news of her death will spread, many a fair lady who owes so much to Mother Superior Eusebia, will weep for her who so lovingly and tenderly devoted her whole soul and being to the good of all. Death came in the "noon of her day," and took away a true, noble, and gifted woman. But if a pure and religious life, devoted to the education and moral training of youth, and consecrated to God, merits reward, already the angels in Heaven have crowned her with never-fading immortelles.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A fatal railway accident occurred at Schereville, a station thirty-four miles from this city, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It happened in the following manner: A heavy freight train, divided into two sections, was approaching the city, one section being but a short distance ahead of the other. The first section stopped to water up at the station mentioned. The second section parted in the middle while rapidly descending a steep grade, and the headlight of the locomotive was extinguished by the sudden opening of the door. Without any light to guide him, and being unable to stop the train owing to the fact that all the brakesmen were left on that portion of the section from which he had parted while coming down the grade, the engineer ran his locomotive into the caboose car of the stationary section at Schereville, completely demolishing it, and instantly killing a passenger named Jonathan Hildreth, of Hebron, Ill. Two other passengers named A. T. Sigler and John Doyle, the former from Hebron, and the latter from Cincinnati, were considerably injured, but are not in a dangerous condition. The three men were coming to this city with stock. Dr. Pratt, Coroner of Lake County, held an inquest on Hildreth's remains, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the railway employes. Deceased leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. He was highly respected in the community in which he resided.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The weather on the lower lakes will probably continue clear and cold, with high barometer and northerly winds, veering to northeasterly, and extending to West Virginia and the Ohio Valley. In the New England and Middle States, cool, clearing, and clear weather, and northerly winds, with heavy frosts on Thursday night. In the South Atlantic States, light southwesterly winds, and generally clear weather. On the Gulf, partly cloudy weather, and northerly to easterly winds, with possibly occasional coast rain. In the Northwest, and thence to Michigan and the lower Ohio Valley, winds veering to southerly, with lower barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

Suicide on the Railroad.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 16.—A man, supposed to be John E. Raspe, of Verdon, Ill., was found in a dying condition, on the Short Line train, on its arrival here from Cincinnati, at midnight on Tuesday night. On examination, it was discovered that he had been shot through the head. He was taken to the depot, where he died at 6 o'clock this morning. Investigation by the Coroner revealed the fact that the man had committed suicide by shooting himself just after the train entered the city, his pistol being found on the track, and the cartridges in his possession corresponding with it. He had in his possession $234 in money. Letters found in his possession led to his identification. The body is held by the Coroner until claimed by friends.

The Iron and Coal Interests.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16.—A meeting of the American Pig Iron Manufacturing Associations was held in this city to-day for the purpose of effecting, as far as possible, a unity of action on all matters pertaining to pig iron interests in the United States. No change was made in the present prices of iron.

The regular triennial meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was held in the University of Pennsylvania, this evening, for the purpose of advancing the mining and metalurgical interests of the country, more especially the mining and coal interests.

A Sensible Proposition.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 16.—At the State Congregational Convention, to-day, the following was offered for consideration:

WHEREAS, the experience of manufacturers and other employers, both in Europe and America, proves that the payment of employes on Monday, instead of Saturday, results in the better observance of the Sabbath, less intemperance, and a marked moral, physical, and financial improvement, both of the establishments and the localities where it is practiced;

Resolved, That the subject is worthy of the careful consideration of a patriotic and Christian people.

HOTEL MATTERS.

Who Are to Take Our Principal Hotels—Hotel Gossip—Arrivals Yesterday.

The "Perfect Bricks" from Philadelphia—Agassiz at the Sherman—Other Distinguished Arrivals.

The advance of building operations is rapidly adjusting the arrangements for the great hotels so soon to become the feature of our city institutions, the first to strike our visitors, and sure to remain among their permanent impressions of Chicago. The Grand Pacific is now being rapidly put under roof. Work commences on the great domes of the courts to-day. Within a few weeks the structure will be closed and heated throughout by steam, for winter operations, which are to be vigorously pushed until completion and opening, some time in March, 1873. The lessees, Messrs. Gage Bros. & Rice, are supervising everything, to the minutest particular. The accession of the world-famous Gashell, of the Revere House, Boston, gives the Pacific the best caterer in the United States. The Grand Palmer House, as is well known, is to be in the charge of Potter Palmer and Sam Turner, the latter covered all over with the glorious prestige of the old Tremont. Gilbert Dutcher, formerly of the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, where he has just parted with his interest for $150,000, takes the new Sherman House. He was formerly of the Revere House, in this city, every inch a host. It is now said that Wentworth & Woolworth, of the Briggs House, will take the superb new Honore Hotel on Dearborn street, having relinquished the new Briggs House. They will open the Honore House as a merchants' house, in March, and make it one of the most popular resorts of business men in the West. Robert Hill is pushing rapidly his new Matteson House, and will make it an admirable affair. It could not be otherwise, Mr. Hill's experience being embodied in every part of it. W. P. F. Meserve, late of the destroyed Palmer House in this city, takes the Revere House in Boston, Mr. Wetherbee, the long famous host of that establishment, having associated himself with S. Hawk and Captain Ackers in the new Windsor House on Fifth avenue, at Thirtieth street. H. M. Kinsley, long associated with hotel and caterer matters in this city, has entered upon his duties as hotel manager of the Baltimore & Ohio, and is busy as a bee fitting up the different new hotels along that route, at Cumberland, Grafton, and other points.

THE PHILADELPHIANS.

One of the most notable arrivals of the week is that of the distinguished party from the City of Brotherly Love, at the new Gardner House, comprising names widely known in trade and finance, as follows: Hon. F. Gonzalez, Chilian Minister to the United States; MacGregor J. Mitcheson and lady, John B. Austin, Edward Shippen, E. Tracy, P. Paddicks, B. Potter, Daniel H. Rothermel, Henry Whelen, Addison Hatten, J. B. Lippincott, D. T. Gage, W. B. Robbins, T. W. McMurtrie, Dr. George W. Malin, Jacob Thomas, George Lochman, William Watson, Abraham Browning, George Brower, J. Warner Erwin, E. W. Shippen, R. D. Coxe, P. J. Potter, Alfred P. Shannon, General T. W. Egan, Major C. O. G. Robinson, Dr. T. H. Sherwood, Thomas F. Scattergood, Robert E. Petterson, Jr., W. N. Whelen, A. T. Fisher, E. J. Matthews.

AGASSIZ AT THE SHERMAN.

Among the guests at the Sherman yesterday was the veteran *savan* Agassiz, just arrived from San Francisco. He left for Boston at 5 o'clock last evening. He has made the circuit of Cape Horn, and in the course of a year's absence made a thorough exploration of the South Pacific Coast. Agassiz is a brisk, fresh-looking man of 65, and in excellent health and spirits. He expected to meet his son in this city, but went forward without seeing him. Probably if Dick Somers had expected Agassiz he would have got up his bill of fare in scientific terms, but calling a Whitefish "*Coregonus Albus*" and a Trout "*Salar Ausonii*" would not answer for ordinary occasions.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Whose Wife?" presented last evening for the first time, here or elsewhere, is a play well calculated to confound a critic and confuse an audience. It has a heartless sister, cold and unnatural beyond even *Goneril* and *Regan*, and the most surprising complications from which a dramatist ever attempted to evolve a *denouement*. Two sisters contend for a love, and the younger, winning the prize, is secretly married to the object of her choice. But the union is concealed by the husband, who fears to offend an uncle, and thereby lose a rich inheritance. The younger sister is driven from home by the elder, who is herself cast out by her father for her cruelty. But she weds the younger brother of her sister's husband, and finds a home upon the estate of the wealthy uncle. Five years after, the younger sister, having fled to Europe, and, in some mysterious way not made apparent, won the love of, and married the uncle, returns to the mansion occupied by her sister as its lawful mistress. There are at once mutual recognitions, but the new wife, although confronted by all her relatives, and although only five years have elapsed since her supposed death, denies her identity, and, until she chooses to confess, succeeds in convincing her husband of her innocence. The presence of her own child, who has been adopted into the house of her bad sister, produces further complications, and adds to the piquancy of the situations. The uncle dies at last, poisoned by the wicked sister, and the heroine is happily remarried to the first-loved of her affections; vice is punished, virtue is rewarded—as is eminently proper—and the lurid atmosphere of the play is blighted by brilliant sunshine. This is truly a "strange story," and requires delicate treatment. In the hands of the playwright, who is understood to be a California actor, it is managed with a rough energy that sometimes startles and at others amuses the spectator. The action moves slowly and heavily at times, and there is an infinite deal of talk, which last night delayed the final fall of the curtain until nearly midnight. There is much in the piece that, with judicious pruning and occasional interpolation, might be made into a strong acting play, although it would seem impossible to eliminate all that is impossible in it, and bring the plot entirely within the scope of reality. Being a first performance and a new piece, we do not purpose to deal so unfairly by those engaged in its representation as to criticise at length. Miss Gray was handsomely dressed, and played with much pathos, and occasional exhibitions of womanly vigor and earnest feeling. "Whose Wife?" will be played for the last time on Saturday afternoon.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Hooley's handsome little theatre not having yet received its finishing touches, he has concluded to delay its opening until next Monday evening. On that occasion we have no doubt it will be crowded to the utmost. The programme has been given several times in our columns. Its principal feature will be the Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Troupe in the "Three Hunchbacks." Mr. Hooley thinks that he has one of the prettiest little theatres in the United States, and we hardly think that those who visit the place on Monday evening will seriously disagree with him. The box office is open for the sale of reserved seats.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

There will be a change of bill to-night at McVicker's. "Leap Year" having had a successful run since Monday night, gives way to "Married Life," both being by Buckstone, and one very properly being a sequel of the other. The play last named will be continued for the remainder of the week, after which "Saratoga" will be reproduced at the request of many people, who did not see it when first produced.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. G. C. Knopfel will resume his pleasant series of concerts at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, on which occasion he will be assisted by Miss Lena Hastreiter and Mrs. Annie Francis (sopranos), Miss Ella White and Miss Kate Van Wordragen (contraltos), Messrs. Gates, Otis, Ranney and Bird (tenors), Messrs. Goldsmith and Hale (baritones), Messrs. Sloan and Bowen (bassos), Mr. Falk (organ), Mr. Meyer (violin), and Messrs. Ledochowski and Flagler (piano). Tickets can now be obtained at Knopfel's Music Store, 980 Wabash avenue, Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash avenue, and at Strohl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison street.

The concert for the benefit of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 9, K. P., takes place this evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, under the direction of Mr Geary. The programme, which is a very long one, and mainly of a ballad character, will be rendered by Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Goodwillie, Mrs. Francis (soprano), Mr. Meyer (violin), and Mr. Falk (organ and piano).

By reference to the amusement advertisements, it will be seen that Madame C. Varian is to appear once more in our concert rooms. This time she comes with a troupe of excellent report, organized in New York. She will give two concerts at Central Hall, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, the 24th and 26th of this month, and also a matinee on the latter date.

The Oratorio Society will have a rehearsal this evening, at the First Congregational Church. Mr. Butterfield will wield the baton.

There is to be a series of Sunday organ concerts at the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets, the first of which will be given next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Christian Union.

The election of officers of the Christian Union will be held to-day at the rooms No. 758 Michigan avenue. The polls will be open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. The following is the "regular" ticket:

President—George M. Pullman.
Vice Presidents—Charles Hall and Judge Henry Booth.
Treasurer—William F. Coolbaugh.
Corresponding Secretary—C. W. Wendte.
Recording Secretary—G. N. Carpenter.
Board of Directors—For three years, C. H. S. Mixer, L. L. Coburn, G. W. Montgomery, Geo. B. Carpenter; for two years, W. A. Staunton, C. C. Bonney, T. H. Roberts, Geo. F. Root; for one year, S. A. Briggs, L. L. Mills, M. B. Smith, Sam. Collyer.

A large number of new members have recently joined the Union, twenty names being added yesterday. The elegant rooms at No. 758 Michigan avenue will be retained through the winter for the use of the South Side members, and quarters for the West Siders will soon be provided, at the corner of Madison and Green streets, where a reception will be held in about two weeks. The anniversary reception of the Union will be held to-morrow evening at the Michigan avenue rooms.

Everything.

Among the visitors at the Liberal Headquarters, yesterday, were E. J. Lanning, New York; M. W. Prince, Buffalo; J. Blanchard, Eastport, Me.; W. H. Keating, Janesville.

George N. Carpenter, Superintendent of the Christian Union, will soon visit Boston, to obtain suggestions and "points" for the benefit of Chicago Society.

Professor David Swing will take charge of the English literature class of the Christian Union, which is expected to open next week.

Bookseller's Row, once the pride of the city, will resume its old features. Messrs. W. B. Keen & Cooke are fitting up a sumptuous bookstore at their old stand, to be opened Nov. 1.

A literary club is being formed by the Christian Union for debates, essays, recitations, etc., and, as soon as a few more names can be added to the list of members, the class will be opened.

The Washington Heights Literary Society meet this evening, at the residence of Mr. Barnard, for a social and literary entertainment. Mr. W. B. Billings, of this city, assists in reading and recitations.

Rev. C. D. Noble will meet the Shakspeare class of the Christian Union at their rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, on Monday evening next. A pleasant class is anticipated. All interested are requested to be present at the opening night.

The German class of the Christian Union, taught by Professor Boise, opened with sixty members on Thursday evening. Dr. George F. Root opened his vocal music class with seventy members. The Christian Union makes these classes entirely free to its members.

The South Side Railway Company have commenced the erection of a building at the Stock Yards terminus of their track, for the storage of their open or summer cars. The structure will be 26 by 100 feet in dimensions, and of wood.

The congregation of Christ Church are cordially invited to meet the Rev. Dr. Charles E. and Mrs. Cheney, on their return from abroad, at an informal reception at the house of E. B. Phillips, No. 100 Calumet avenue, on Friday evening next. No further invitations issued.

An overheated stove in the four-story brick residence, No. 682 Michigan-avenue, set fire to the building, about half-past 10 o'clock last night, causing damage to the amount of $50. Fully insured. The premises are owned by Mr. Gardner, and occupied by C. E. Jenkins. An alarm was sounded from Box 51.

Corporation Counsel Tuley has decided, for the second time, that the practice in vogue among police officials, of receiving deposits for the appearance of prisoners charged with violations of city ordinances, is illegal. Superintendent Washburn will issue an order to this effect immediately.

Sergeant Jonas M. Johnson, of the Madison Street Police Station, was married, last evening, to Miss Ellen McAuley. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 170 West Monroe street, in the presence of a large number of friends. At its conclusion, the couple departed for the East.

A young man named Johan Beuther, aged 26 years, died very suddenly, yesterday noon, at No. 164 North avenue. Dr. Helmuth was called to examine the body, but he declined to make a thorough investigation, on the ground that he feared that it was a case of suicide by poisoning. Coroner Stephens will attend to the matter today.

Among the distinguished guests at the Sherman House last evening were Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock and lady, Lieutenant Commander W. B. Hoff and family, and E. L. Armory, United States Navy; Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Ex-Governor Saunders, Omaha, and Dr. Cornish and lady, New Bedford, Mass.

James T. Field, the veteran publisher and genial gossipy author, is announced to appear in the Star Course, next Monday and Tuesday evenings, when he will deliver his two new lectures on "Masters of the Situation," and "Tennyson." The latter is a sketch of his personal intercourse with the poet-laureate, together with readings, and, as Mr. Field says the writing of it was a labor of love, the public may expect a rich treat on the occasion of its delivery here.

Following are the building permits issued by the Board of Public Works yesterday: James H. Gilbert, two-story brick, 24x60 feet, on Erie street; Chicago, Minnesota & St. Paul Railroad Company, one-story brick, 70x420, on North Union street; G. F. Work, five-story stone, 40x73 feet, on State street; G. L. Cella, four-story stone, 22x100, No. 141 Adams street; Philip Apfel, two-story brick, 21x54, No. 51 Lincoln avenue.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever assembled in the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening at Flood's Hall, corner of Paulina and Indiana streets. The first business of the meeting was the consideration of the Aldermanic nomination. Captain William Turtle was unanimously declared the nominee of the Club, and made a neat speech in response. Addresses were then delivered by Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Hon. Thomas J. Turner, and others.

The adjourned meeting to consider the causes of crime which is to be held this evening at the Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan, should be well attended. The subject to be considered is simply to decide whether the laws of the land can and ought to be executed, or whether the alarming prevalence of crime which has so agitated the community for the last few months is still to prevail. Let every law-abiding citizen be present at the meeting.

Honore's Mercury alighted yesterday square on the tip of his great toe on the top of the tall new building on Dearborn street, where his predecessor stood before. He seemed alarmed at the huge fowls in his vicinity, each apparently trying to hatch out a huge egg, and was observed to beckon violently toward the Wabash avenue real estate offices now being rapidly transferred to Honore's new "Real Estate Exchange," over which the new Mercury is to preside. The criticism is a only a fair one that Mr. Honore's superb building is very little helped by anything above the cornice.

A Brickmakers' Excursion.

A large party of representative gentlemen from Philadelphia arrived here yesterday morning, by the Fort Wayne Railway, to join in the excursion on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincey Railroad, to inspect the Excelsior Brick Works at Gregg Station, leaving the depot, foot of Lake street, by special train, to-day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and returning at 3 o'clock the same afternoon. Invitations have been extended to a number of our citizens to join in this excursion and inspect these extensive brick works, now in full operation, and which will be manufacturing brick throughout the entire winter or year, enabling builders to continue through the season. They propose that there shall be no lack of brick in winter time. Any person or parties interested in building, or contracting for buildings, that may wish to join this party and examine the facts for themselves, can get a pass at the office of the company, 77 Dearborn street, or at the office of R. C. Meldrum, No. 9 West Madison street.

—The original cost of the old railroad bridge at Rock Island was said to be about $250,000. It has paid for itself several times.

THE REPUBLICAN PROCESSION.

Street Parade of the Tanner Organizations Last Evening.

A Quiet, Orderly, and Unenthusiastic Demonstration.

The Tanner and other Republican clubs in the city marched in procession, last evening, with torchlights, bands, and banners, making a fair but not overwhelming demonstration. About 8 o'clock General Joseph S. Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief, and his staff assembled at the corner of Market and Randolph streets to await the arrivals. These officers were attired in neat costume, had swords by their sides, and were mounted on gorgeously caparisoned steeds.

The evening was beautifully fine. The moon was nearly at the full, and the weather in every particular favorable for the demonstration. A flag was flung across Market street, and spectators gathered in the vicinity.

At half-past 8, Lippincott's battery, comprising four guns, drawn by horses, and a company of men carrying torches and flags, took up position on Market street, near Randolph. Next came the Oak Park tanners similarly equipped. They carried illuminations bearing inscriptions such as, "Let Us Have Peace," "Andersonville Prison," and so forth. A Ward Club was the next to appear. The men had on black capes and red caps, with white bands. They carried torches and illuminations representing Mr. Greeley in all sorts of ridiculous attitudes. Music was heard in the distance, and Ald. Busse, Quartermaster General of the North Side battalion, reported to the Commander-in-Chief that his men were approaching. They came with the same paraphernalia as the other clubs, and were assigned to places in the line. Colonel J. N. Clybourn was in command.

The South Side wards put in an appearance about 9 o'clock, forming on Market street, south of Randolph. Major Robert M. Woods is the Commander-in-Chief of the South Side Battalion, assisted by the following staff: Major A. L. Hale, Assistant Provost Marshal General; Major P. A. Hoyne, Judge Advocate; Captain D. M. Kimball, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain A. Riballa, A. D. C.

At this time the line of torches extended north to Water street, filling Market street, and south to between Washington and Madison. The Commander-in-Chief was surrounded by a number of gallant horsemen, galloping to and fro in hot haste, including Colonel Peter Hand, Mr. Pariolat, Dr. John McCarthy, County Physician, and Surgeon General to the demonstration, assisted by two aides; Captain DeLong; Colonel Lippincott, commanding the artillery; W. W. White, in charge of the colored troops; Major Storey, Mr. Washington Hesing, and other gentlemen. There was gathered on the ground cavalry, artillery, infantry, flags, and music, all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," the scene being illuminated by the torches and the moon.

At ten minutes after 9 the bugle sounded the call to go forward, and the head of the procession debouched out of Market street, and proceeded over Randolph street bridge, the several clubs falling in when their time came.

The first indications of the approach of the West Division forces were the ear-piercing tones of a drum and fife band which preceded the Fourteenth Ward Club of colored voters. They marched up Randolph street as far east as Jefferson, under the command of Captain Hubbard, and halted in view of a large number of persons witnessing the formation of the procession. Before the company was borne a triangular transparency, bearing on one side the names of Grant and Wilson, and on the others the legends, "Our first vote," and "We vote as we fought."

Strains of martial music in the distance proclaimed the advance of the main body of the West Division, who were marching some 2,000 strong, northwest on Jefferson street, under the command of General McArthur. They came to halt at Madison street, and awaited the order to march for about a quarter of an hour.

This Division was commanded by the following officers: Division Commander, General John A. McArthur; Adjutant General, J. N. Seltman; Majors, A. J. Elvig, Ogden Lovall, J. M. McCourtney, P. McGrath, Aides-de-Camp, Captain Fred. Lodding and Captain Van Berschott. They were escorted by the Eleventh Ward Cavalry, commanded by Captain R. N. Hutchinson, headed by the Great Western Light Guard Band.

The procession moved in the following order:

SOUTH DIVISION.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff.
Lippincott's Battery of 60 men and four guns.
Company A, Third Ward, 70 men.
Company B, Third Ward, 85 men.
Company C, Third Ward, 100 colored men.
Company D, Third Ward, 84 colored men.
Company E, Third Ward, 60 colored men.
Company A, Sixth Ward, Captain Adam Mergenthaler, 100 men.
Company A, Fifth Ward, Captain Wheeler, 58 men.
Company B, Fifth Ward, Captain J. S. Scoville, 100 men.
Oak Park Tanners, Captain E. T. Jones, 82 men.

NORTH DIVISION.

Company A, Nineteenth Ward, Captain B. Nyesho, 60 men.
Company B, Nineteenth Ward, Captain Petrie, 60 men.
Company A, Seventeenth Ward, Captain Frederick Krevel, 130 men.
Company B, Seventeenth Ward, Captain C. Hoeve, 120 men.
Company C, Seventeenth Ward, Captain William Letner, 150 men.
Company A, Sixteenth Ward, Captain J. W. Glegg, 74 men.
Company A, Twentieth Ward, Captain Hofer, 65 men.
Company A, Eighteenth Ward, Captain Steinhold, 100 men.

WEST DIVISION.

General J. A. McArthur and staff.
Great Western Light Guard Band.
Company A, Ninth Ward, Captain F. Gennel, 45 men.
Company A, Seventh Ward, Captain C. Kloss, 150 men.
Company B, Seventh Ward, Captain R. V. Hutchinson, 160 men.
Company A, Eighth Ward, Captain D. W. Miller, 75 men.
Company A, Tenth Ward, Captain Ed. Clark, 90 men.
Company A, Eleventh Ward, Captain W. W. Bishop, 102 men.
Swedish Band, 10 pieces.
Company B, Eleventh Ward, 60 men.
Company B, Eleventh Ward, Captain C. Williams, 75 men.
Company D, Eleventh Ward, Central Scandinavian Club, Captain J. Josephson, 100 men.
Company A, Fourteenth Ward, Captain T. C. Hubbard, 98 men.
Fifteenth Ward Cavalry, Captain J. Kuntz, 70 men.
Company A, Fifteenth Ward, Captain C. A. Phillips, 160 men.
Company B, Fifteenth Ward, Captain J. Zaremba, 500 men.

The procession marched down the following route: On Randolph street west to Halsted; south on Halsted to Twelfth; east on Twelfth to Michigan avenue; north on Michigan avenue to Congress; west on Congress to Wabash avenue; north on Wabash avenue to Van Buren street; west on Van Buren street to Desplaines. It was 9 o'clock when the column began to move, and the corner of Van Buren and Desplaines streets was reached a few minutes before 11:30, when the procession dispersed.

The men were well drilled and obeyed the orders of their officers with remarkable precision, even the boys—of which there was almost a majority—performing the evolutions to the satisfaction of their superiors. The colored citizens were out in full force, especially from the Third Ward. Nothing of note occurred on the route. There was no noise, no disturbance, no cheering. Everything was quiet, orderly, and unenthusiastic.

Case Under the Ku-Klux Law.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—The first case under the Ku-Klux law ever tried in this city took place to-day, before Commissioner Stone. Joseph B. Carroll, of Boston, Ga., is charged with going in disguise, in company with ten or twelve others, unknown, to the house of Joseph Hill (colored), in Boston, on the night of the 2d instant, and taking by force therefrom J. Cæsar Few, colored, and unmercifully beating him. Carroll was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. Kitchen Massic, charged with a similar offence, was discharged for want of evidence.

MARRIED.

CLISSOLD—SMITH—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. G. Taylor, D. D., of New Orleans, assisted by Rev. John Gordon, of Chicago, H. R. Clissold, of Chicago, to Emma, eldest daughter of I. G. Smith, Esq., of Norwood Park.

DIED.

MACKEY—Oct. 16, Mrs. Lucinda Mackey, wife of Robert Mackey, aged 52 years.

Funeral will take place Thursday morning at 8 o'clock a. m., from her late residence, 183 Mather-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROBINSON—Of consumption, Oct. 16, Charity Jane, aged 34, wife of George F. Robinson, Esq.

Funeral from 354 West Randolph-st., Friday, at 1 p. m. Carriages to Twenty-second-st., Illinois C. R. R. Funeral train to Oakwood Cemetery.

LAMOUREAUX—In this city, Oct. 15, 1872, Damase Lamoureaux, aged 42 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 8.6 North Halsted-st., Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m., 17th instant. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SANFORD—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., Lulu May, infant daughter of J. Eugene and Laura A. Sanford, aged 6 months and 20 days.

Funeral Friday, the 18th inst., at 1:30 p. m., from 1270 Wabash-av. Friends of the family are invited.

DENNY—Oct. 15, 1872, Patrick Denny, of consumption, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral Thursday, to Calvary by cars from residence, 503 South Jefferson-st. Friends are invited to attend.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

TO RENT—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CHEAP rent. The 4 years' lease of a brick house fronting Union Park, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements, for $2,000. Call at 18 Bryan place.

TRAVELLING MEN WITH $25 CAN OBTAIN A business that will pay large profits; a home [illegible] Helo; use to everybody. Call at hotel, 131 West Madison-st., 8 to 10 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—25 FEET FRONT BY [illegible] deep, in Lot 2, Block 13, Hyde Park. Address O. B. KNIGHT, Union Park Hotel, 181 West Madison.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS advertising solicitor to canvass the wholesale trade of the city; the right man can have permanent employment; no opposition, and can make money. Apply after 10 a. m., at SCHOOLEY'S Price List office, [illegible] Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

FAMILY HORSES AND CARRIAGE.
ONE PAIR MATCHED HORSES,
One Two-Seated Top Carriage,
1 set Double Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., all in perfect order,
At Auction,
On Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at 12 1-2 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
85 & 87 MARKET-ST.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE!
The Entire Stock of
Redmond C. Morrison,
AT AUCTION,
Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at 9 o'clock
At No. 274 Blue Island-av.,
Consisting of a full assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
AND STORE FIXTURES.
One Horse, One Covered Grocery Wagon, Harness, &c.
ALSO, LEASE OF STORE.
By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
New and beautiful Furniture.
Large Line second-hand Furniture.
New and second-hand Carpets.
Stoves, Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets.
Velvet Rugs, Comforters, Plated Ware.
Cutlery, Crockery, &c., &c.
On Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

GREAT SALE
OF
CENTRAL PARK
AND
LAKE STREET
PROPERTY
At Auction,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at [illegible] o'clock, on the premises.
Being Subdivision of part of the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 1[illegible] Town 39, North of Range 13, East, lying north and fronting on Lake st., and west of and fronting on Central Park; the Homestead of John Davlin, Esq., and known as the "Four-Mile House Property."

In this Subdivision there are 20 Elegant Residence Lots, fronting east on CENTRAL PARK, with a depth of 175 feet, and 19 Lots fronting on Lake and Davlin-sts., less than two minutes' walk from Central Park Depot. Of all the choice property fronting the Park of Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.

Terms of sale, 1-5 cash, balance in [illegible] equal annual payments, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

The Houses and Barns will be sold separately. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance in equal payments of 3 and 6 months, with approved security.

A Special Train of Cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 4:30 p. m., for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale or take a ride to Central Park. All are invited.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
Randolph-st. cars go within one mile of the property.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
In Overcoats, Suits, Coats, Pants, and Vests,
On THURSDAY MORNING Oct. 17, at 9 1/2 o'clock.
Also, at the same time, a splendid line of Piece Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Notions, &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st., Chicago.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

SPECIAL SALE AT AUCTION
On Thursday, Oct. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
Of a large and well assorted stock of
FANCY CHINA WARE, DOLLS,
ORNAMENTS, VASES and
FANCY GOODS.
Retailers are invited to examine.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.
REGULAR
DRY GOODS SALE
THURSDAY, OCT. 17, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK.
Lace Curtains, Curtain Laces, Mink and other Furs, line of elegant Velvets, Woollen Hosiery, Woollen [illegible] and a general assortment of goods.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] of South Canal.

On Saturday, Oct. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT AUCTION,
Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, [illegible] Chairs, Extension Tables, [illegible] Racks, Marble Top Tables, Lounges, Camp Chairs, Bedsteads, Rockers and Chairs of every description, [illegible] Boards, Wardrobes, Bureaus, [illegible] Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, [illegible] mos, Mattresses, Floor Oil Cloths, Brussels and Wool Carpets, 10 crates W. G. Crockery, 60 packages Glassware, Pianos.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CONDEMNED HOUSES
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9 o'clock, on the premises.
All the buildings on blocks bounded by [illegible] SANGAMON, CARROLL, and Kinzie-sts. The buildings must be moved off at once, as the land is wanted for railroad purposes. Terms CASH at time of sale.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

TRUNKS.
GREAT
TRUNK SA[LE]
FOR
THREE DAYS O[NLY]
The consolidated stock of THREE Establishments at a GREAT SA[CRIFICE] to make room. Unquestionably the largest vari[ety]
TRUNKS, VAL[ISES]
LADIES' AND GENT[S']
Travelling Bags and S[atchels]
Ever exhibited in one collection, all of the ordinary styles of other addition to a large assortment of known
SENSATION TR[UNKS]
As well as every variety of the ju[st] [popu]lar PATENT
NEWPORT COMBINA[TION]
CHAS. A. TAY[LOR],
131 West Randolph, near Des[plaines].
N. B.—To oblige parties engaged day, our salesroom will not clo[se until] o'clock p. m.

REMOVAL.
REMOVA[L]
JOHN ALSTON &
HAVE REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS
179 & 181 Randolp[h]
Adjoining the new Briggs Ho[use]
With the largest stock of
PAINTS, OI[LS]
AND
Window Gl[ass]
IN THE WES[T].
JOHN ALSTON &
Dyhrenfurth Business C[ollege]
has removed to Clement & Sayer's new [building] Block, 281 and 283 Milwaukee-av., and is [now in] full operation. Circulars to be had at the Co[llege].

TOYS.
JUST RECEIV[ED]
Come one, come all, and [see] our variety of
Toy Horses, with natura[l hair].
Toy Horses and Wagons.
Toy Horses and Carts.
Toy Goats and Carts.
Toy Goats, in harness.
Fine Toy Stables, with and wagons combined.
AT
VERGHO, RUHLING & [CO.],
138, 140 & 142 STATE[-ST.]
N. B.—South and West Side cars pass our [door every few] minutes.

CHINA AND GLASSWA[RE].
BUYERS
Visiting our city will find it to their ad[vantage] to examine the stock of
SONTAG & STAUDIN[GER],
640 WABASH-AV., 13th-st.
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH CHINA,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWA[RE],
LAVA WARE,
PARIAN MARB[LE],
BASKETS,
CHINA [and]
DO[LLS].
Fancy Goods in Great Variety at Lowe[st prices].
BRANCH OFFICE, WITH SAMP[LES],
83 & 85 Wabash[-av.]

BUSINESS CARDS.
J. D. ROBERTS,
STATIONE[R],
Blank Book Manufacturer, a[nd Com]mercial Printer,
NO. 179 EAST MADISO[N-ST.],
is now prepared to supply his pa[trons and] the public with ALL KINDS OF S[TATION]ERY. The trade generally are inv[ited to in]spect his stock, which is complete [in every] branch.

Dr. J. W. Fr[...]
Begs leave to notify his patrons and friends [that he has] re-established himself in the general pra[ctice of Medicine] and Surgery at his old No., 224 Ontario[-st.]

FINANCIAL.
Loans Negotia[ted]
On real estate, [in the] city or suburbs.
G. S. HUBBARD, J[r.],
168 East Wa[shington-st.]

MEETINGS.
MASONIC.
Corinthian Chapter No. 69 R. A. M. Sp[ecial convocation] this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. W[ork on the] degree.
J. O. DICKIN[SON].
MASONIC.
Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Sp[ecial communi]cation this Friday evening, at 7½ o'c[lock, for] business and work. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKE[R].
MASONIC.
Regular Communication of Dearborn L[odge], A. F. & A. M., this Friday evening, Oct. [...] Work on the M. M. Degree.
A. T. L[...]